

Habash denounces Arafat, Reagan

By DAVID BERNSTEIN
Post Middle East Affairs Reporter
and agencies

PLO chairman Yasser Arafat's diplomatic strategy has been vehemently challenged by George Habash, leader of the radical Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

Habash is quoted as telling a news conference in Damascus yesterday that he will demand that the Palestine National Congress, which is due to meet in Algiers later this month, issue a clear rejection of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's latest Middle East peace initiative as well as Arafat's talks with Jordan's King Hussein on a future Palestinian-Jordanian confederation.

He described the Reagan plan as an attempt to "liquidate the Palestinian state." He declared that Arab support of the Reagan plan would be part of a "defeatist" bid to solve the Palestinian problem through negotiation rather than "armed struggle."

Habash's press conference, less

than two weeks before the scheduled PNC meeting in Algiers, has cleared any doubts about his position on Arafat's moderate line. The PFLP, the PLO's second largest faction, previously took a somewhat ambiguous position, and it was not clear until yesterday whether it would line up against Arafat in Algiers.

Arafat, meanwhile, has shown no sign of abandoning his commitment to a diplomatic offensive against Israel, apparently confident that the overwhelming numerical preponderance of his Fatah group in the PLO will tell when the PNC convenes to decide the PLO's course.

He was quoted as telling the Saudi daily *al-Bilad* yesterday that the PLO welcomes involvement in any constructive and positive peace process. He is reportedly planning another visit to Amman soon to continue his dialogue with Hussein. This will be his fifth visit to Amman since the PLO was ousted from Beirut last August.

Public edges back to market

By JOSEPH MORGENSTERN
Post Finance Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Yesterday was the first Thursday in four weeks that the share market ended the week on the upside. The general share index the banking sector excepted, advanced by 1.6 per cent. Over the course of the week's trading sessions the same index advanced by 3.34 per cent and was generally considered a sign of further gains when trading resumes next Sunday.

A further portent was the marked pickup in trading turnover, which to most investors meant that the public, though to a limited extent, is returning to the share market. Turnovers advanced to the IS1.9b. level. Yesterday 80 securities advanced by margins of 5 per cent or

more and outpaced heavy losers by a margin of nearly two to one.

In spite of the smart advance there were some sharp losses as securities generally associated with the Rieger-Fishman group came under heavy selling pressures. The shares of FIBI Holdings were felled for a 10 per cent loss, while ATAC and Cold Bonded 1.0 were registered as "sellers only."

The petition filed by two investors against the Finance and Trade Bank to null and void certain securities purchases, according to sources connected with the securities market, may touch off a spate of such legal actions by investors who lost money against the banking community.



Lieutenant-Colonel Michael Vidos of the U.S. Marines (left) walks past a Beirut checkpoint yesterday manned by Marines, accompanied by Israel Defence Forces Tat-Aluf (brigadier-general) Amnon Lifkin (centre) and Foreign Ministry spokesman Bruce Kashdan (between the two, in dark glasses), on their way to a meeting to discuss Wednesday's incident between Marines and IDF tanks. (UPI telephoto)

Haddad faults U.S. Marines, derides Beirut government

By MENAHEM HOROWITZ
Jerusalem Post Reporter

METULLA. — PLO units are penetrating the U.S. Marine sector of West Beirut with impunity, and in fact the Marines are protecting the terrorists, Major Sa'ad Haddad charged here yesterday.

Speaking in English to reporters with more vigour and self-confidence than he has shown in recent months, the commander of the Christian militias in South Lebanon also maintained that the Lebanese government is too weak to guarantee any agreement it may sign with Israel.

Haddad added that he doubts whether the Syrians will leave Lebanon. "President Amin Jemayel does not have the power to force them to leave," he said.

Haddad had hard words for the Lebanese Army, which he termed a

"collection of soldiers." Even the best of weapons will not improve it, he said.

Describing the army's commander, General Ibrahim Tannous, as "a good chief of staff," Haddad said, he will not succeed in the post because of the political situation. "He will be unable to organize the army as he sees fit," Haddad said.

The army fell apart in 1976, the year the civil war started, and this collapse caused the entire state to fall apart, Haddad said.

According to Haddad, many Lebanese Army officers support the PLO and they let PLO units enter West Beirut.

As for the U.S. Marines, Haddad charged that they had come to Lebanon to protect the PLO.

"Their effectiveness is no better than that of UNIFIL," Haddad said.

Washington firm on its version

By WOLF BLITZER
Post Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — The State Department yesterday refused to publicly revise its version of the latest disputed incident involving U.S. Marines and Israeli soldiers in Beirut.

At the same time, however, spokesman Alan Romberg appeared anxious to play down the issue, which earlier had escalated into what the U.S. news media presented as a major American-Israeli confrontation.

Israeli Embassy officials here said that the Americans on the scene in Beirut had privately conceded that the Marines involved in the incident had not been aware of the earlier-agreed line dividing U.S. and Israeli military supervision.

But the Reagan Administration, perhaps embarrassed, refused to publicly acknowledge any error.

The Pentagon, led by Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, has gone considerably further in blasting Israel because of the recent incidents than have either the White House or the State Department.

Weinberger, a consistently vocal critic of Israel, told a congressional committee that the Marine who confronted the three Israeli tanks should receive a medal for his heroic action. An Israeli official replied that the Marine would be (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Dismay over Beirut clash with Marines

By HIRSH GOODMAN
Post Defence Correspondent

A senior Israeli defence official yesterday expressed dismay at the confrontation between Israelis and U.S. Marines in Beirut and the subsequent reactions in Washington.

"It's been like watching a poor comedy," he said, "where each new turn of events is more preposterous but less funny than the previous one."

Israeli officials are unable to explain why the Americans are determined to blow up each minor incident into a major international event.

According to one official, the Americans have been "behaving strangely" in Beirut for the past five weeks.

The latest incident, which occurred on Wednesday, involved a Marine captain "single-handedly" forcing three Israeli tanks to retreat, while pointing a loaded pistol and shouting "over my dead body," according to one wire service report.

In the day since the Marine captain, Charles B. Johnson, of Neenah, Wisconsin, defended a disputed and undefined line on the outskirts of Beirut against three Israeli Centurion tanks, he has

become both a military and a folk hero.

At a press conference in Beirut yesterday, Johnson offered a graphic account of how he warned an Israeli lieutenant-colonel: "You're not coming through. You're going to have to kill me." Johnson said, however, that the statement by U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger concerning a possible citation for the Marine was "a lot of fuss over not that much of a big deal."

American actions and reactions have been a source of concern to Israelis since early January, when the first incident occurred between the Marines and the Israel Defence Forces.

After that incident, the Americans requested a face-to-face meeting with the Israelis, but they failed to attend the meeting.

When the two sides finally met, the agreements that resulted were never implemented. The American soldiers said that they could not have any direct contact with the IDF and that all communications should be through diplomatic channels. A radio and telephone link established between the forces, specifically to prevent an incident (Continued on Page 17)

Progress in Lebanon talks

Post Diplomatic Reporter

"Very good progress" was made during the week's talks with the Lebanese delegation in the sphere of mutual relations, as normalization is termed, according to Foreign Ministry spokesman Avi Pazner, who summed up the 12th round in

Netanya yesterday.

Pazner had nothing of substance to say, however, about the sphere of security arrangements, in connection with which very limited understanding is understood to have been reached.

The spokesman said that the progress has been made with regard to cessation of the state of hostilities between the two countries (dating back to 1948); with regard to the prevention of hostile propaganda; and with regard to the establishment of liaison offices of each state on the territory of the other, as the diplomatic missions are called.

He stressed that the progress should be considered as "understanding, not agreement" and added (Continued on Page 17)



U.S. Marines Captain Charles Johnson yesterday tells reporters how he persuaded three Israel Defence Forces tanks not to enter a Beirut area controlled by the Marines on Wednesday. (UPI telephoto)

Leading diamond trade bank in insurance battle

By DAVID LANDAU
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Union Bank of Israel (Bank Igud), which has traditionally led the banking field in the Israeli diamond industry, has become embroiled in a multi-million dollar lawsuit over the insurance of an abandoned diamond dealer's "trust receipts."

The bank's insurer, Pacific Employers' Guarantee, has filed in a Belgian court for the annulment of its insurance policy with Union Bank, accusing the bank of fraudulent misrepresentation.

The case involves the collapse of diamond dealers Weiss and Wolf

Ltd., and the dishonouring of their trust receipts.

Also hit to the tune of several million dollars is Israel Discount Bank, which carried no insurance for Weiss and Wolf's "trust receipts."

Both banks are suing Weiss and Wolf in Israel and in the U.S. and have filed criminal complaints against Isaac Wolf with the Tel Aviv police.

The issuance of the "trust receipts" to Weiss and Wolf — each bank issued some \$6 million worth — and the collapse of the company took place during the early part of 1982, almost a year after the wave of diamond collapses on the Tel Aviv exchange. That wave led to a string of insurance cases involving "trust receipts" — and to the eventual decision by Lloyd's of London underwriters to cease insuring "trust receipts" in Israel.

"Trust receipts" (TR's) are documents signed by diamond dealers who seek to obtain credit — usually government-subsidized cheap credit — from banks.

The TR ostensibly shows that a diamond dealer deposited diamonds with the bank as collateral for his credit and then received the diamonds back again, on trust, in order to do business with them.

In practice, though, the requirement of deposit-and-withdrawal, with proper weighting and valuation of the entrusted diamonds, was laxly applied in most banks. In many in-

stances the TR's became mere paper formalities.

A report prepared by a firm of British lawyers for the Lloyd's underwriters in summer 1982 said that the banks "ignored the basic tenet that it was specific goods that were entrusted, and those goods, or their proceeds, were to be returned to the bank during or at the end of the TR period. The banks saw the trustee's obligation at the end of the TR period as one to show value to the amount of the TR, in diamonds or other security, from any sources..." (Allegations of lax practices by the banks were first reported in *The Post* in March 1981 in reference to runaway diamond dealer Leo Siegmán, who left behind him in Israel debts reported to total \$42m.)

Rumours have reached *The Post* that Siegmán has returned in secret to Israel and is preparing to do legal battle with his creditors. But no firm verification was available last night.)

While the other Israeli banks who claimed from Lloyd's in 1981-2 have had their claims contested by the underwriters on the grounds of non-disclosure of the true nature of the TR transaction, Union Bank reached an amicable settlement for some 80 per cent of its claim. This was because Lloyd's and their representatives in Israel, having examined the procedures of the various banks, felt that Union Bank had handled the TRS in a cautious

and responsible way.

Now, however, the insurance house that insured Union Bank's TRS in place of Lloyd's, feels that Union Bank's formerly high standards slipped when it dealt with Weiss and Wolf.

Union Bank firmly denies this. Its managing director, Martin Mayer, insisted yesterday that the bank's careful handling of TRS, which had stood it in good stead in the earlier era of Lloyd's insurance, did not change or deteriorate in any way. Weiss and Wolf themselves say that their TRS from Union Bank were virtually fictitious. In an affidavit deposited with the Tel Aviv District Court, Weiss and Wolf's manager, Moshe Reich, says: "In actuality, the diamonds...do not exist and never existed; they were simply 'created' for the purposes of the trust receipts so that Union Bank could present the false appearance that it was satisfying the regulations of the Bank of Israel. Union Bank officials knew at all times that the number of carats and value stated in the trust receipts were not based on an examination or other verification."

The bank would carry out spot checks on one out of several packages of diamonds comprising the substance of a TR. Says Reich: "They would not examine any more of the diamonds and the bank of-

(Continued on Page 17)

Cairo objects to officers' Taba visit

CAIRO (AP). — Egypt protested to Israel yesterday against a visit to the disputed border area of Taba by the Deputy Chief of Staff Aluf Moshe Levy. A foreign ministry spokesman said that Egypt considers Levy's entry into Taba a violation of an agreement concluded last April on

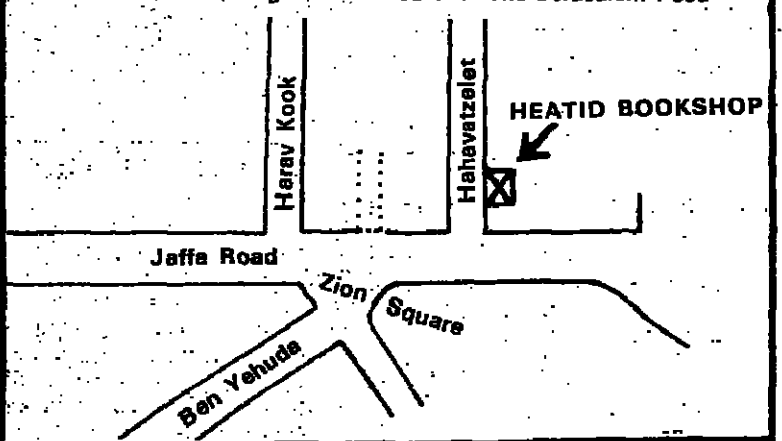
maintenance of the status quo in the disputed area from which all Israeli military personnel had withdrawn.

The Cairo newspaper *al-Ahram* yesterday reported that Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali has asked the Foreign Ministry to check reports about Levy's visit.

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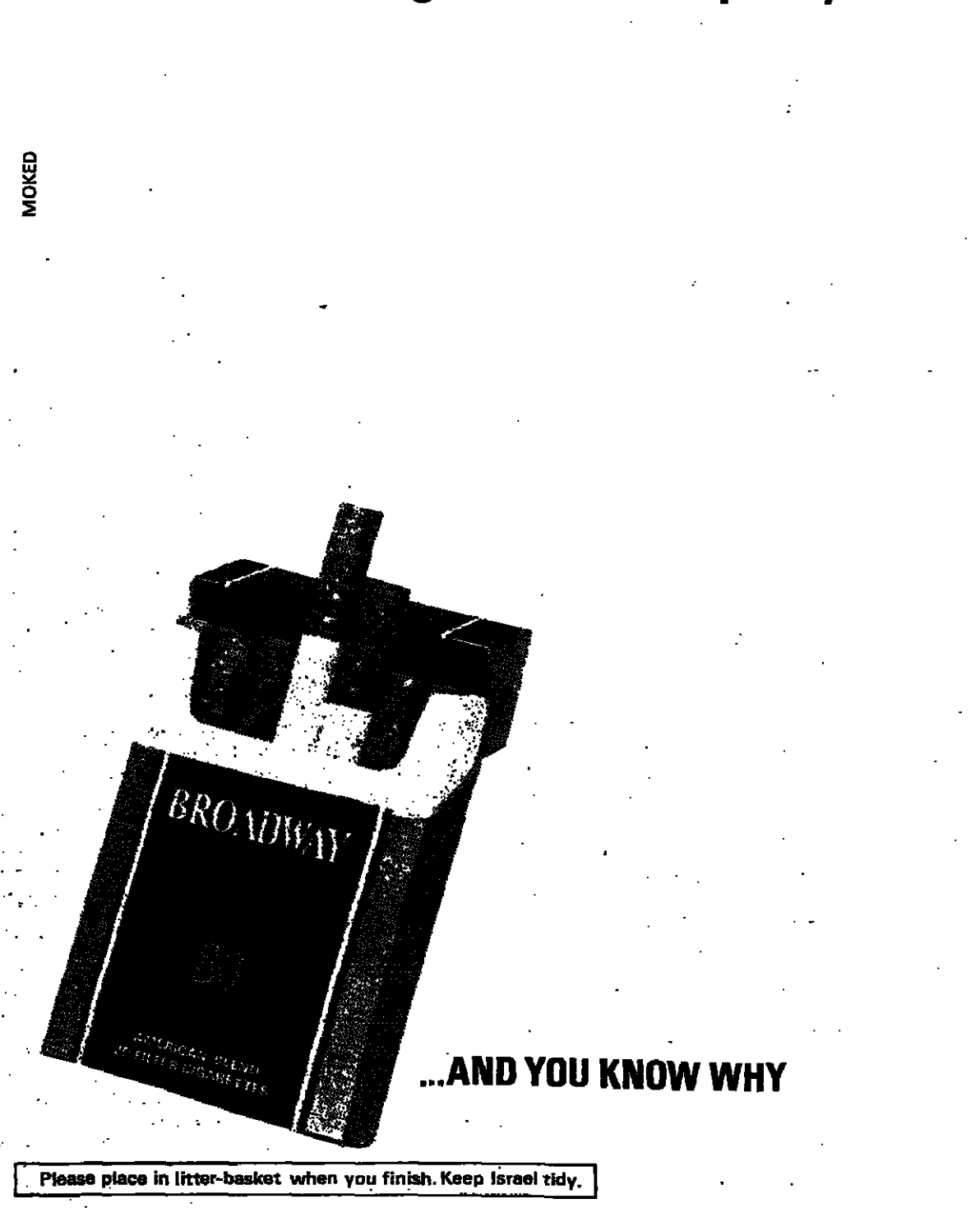
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3.2.1983	MIN	MAX	C F
AMSTERDAM	-2	28	28 82
BRUSSELS	-2	28	8 82
BUEENOS AIRES	18	24	64 75
CHICAGO	0	22	32 72
COPENHAGEN	-1	30	30 86
FRANKFURT	-1	30	30 86
GENEVA	-1	30	30 86
HELSINKI	-16	3	7 47
HONG KONG	10	16	50 61
JERUSALEM	10	16	50 61
LONDON	-1	30	30 86
MADRID	-1	30	30 86
MONTREAL	-1	30	30 86
NEW YORK	-1	30	30 86
OSLO	-16	3	7 47
PARIS	-1	30	30 86
RIO DE JANEIRO	21	28	70 82
SAO PAULO	17	23	63 73
STOCKHOLM	-1	30	30 86
TOKYO	5	11	41 52
VIENNA	-1	30	30 86
ZURICH	-1	30	30 86

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy. Towards evening increased cloudiness and renewal of rain.
Outlook for Sabbath: Partial clearing in the afternoon.

Yesterday's	Humidity	Min-Max	Today's
Jerusalem	98	4-7	8
Golan	98	4-7	8
Nahariya	99	8-14	5
Safed	60	3-5	6
Haifa Port	—	10-15	16
Tiberias	42	9-18	18
Naazareth	57	8-14	15
Afula	68	5-14	15
Shomron	90	6-9	10
Tel Aviv	77	8-15	16
B-G Airport	78	8-15	16
Jericho	88	10-13	15
Gaza	67	8-14	15
Beersheba	68	7-13	15
Elitz	41	9-17	16

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

President Yitzhak Navon and his wife, Ofra, were guests of honour last night at a memorial evening for Paula Ben-Gurion at Beit Paula in Jaffa, a community centre of Naazareth. Others present included Yair Ben-Eliezer, David and Paula Ben-Gurion's grandsons, and Tel Aviv Labour Council Secretary Dov Ben-Meir.

A reception was held at Beit Sokolov yesterday to mark the 25th anniversary of the erection of this home of the Tel Aviv Journalists Association. Among the speakers were association veterans Michael Assaf, Moshe Ron and Meir Ben-Gur.

The president of the Shipowners Association, Shlomo Erel, will address the Haifa Maritime and Economics Club, Zion Hotel, 1 p.m. today. Table reservations by phone, (04) 537766.

A memorial service marking the seventh anniversary of the death of Pinhas Lavon, former secretary-general of the Histadrut and defence minister, will be held at the Kibbutz Hulda Cemetery on Sunday at 2 p.m. It will be followed at 3:30 by a discussion on 60 years of the Gordonia movement, of which Lavon was a founding member.

An exhibition of photography, entitled "A Gesture to Arthur Rubinstein," will open at the Kfar Sava municipal cultural centre on Tuesday evening at 7:30 and run through February 16. Speakers at the opening will be Kfar Sava Mayor Yitzhak Wald, culture department head Ilana Barnea and Jerusalem Post music editor Yohanan Boehm.

Engagement

Sheila and Bernard Berniker of Jerusalem and Rabbi Moshe and Yocheved Halevy of Bnei Brak are pleased to announce the engagement, on motzaei Shabbat, January 29, of Linda to Ya'acov. Grandparents: Rabbi and Mrs. M. Berniker, Jerusalem; Mrs. E. Rokeach and the late Max Rokeach, N.Y.

Trader who collapsed as tax men called dies

SAFAD. — Felix Bran, 63, the electric-goods shopowner who had a heart attack when tax inspectors suddenly came to examine his books last month, died here yesterday.

Local traders staged a one day strike to protest against what they said was the "brutality" of the taxmen who visited local businesses on January 15.

FINES. — The Herzliya municipality collected 15870,000 in fines in 1982, mainly for parking offences.

Argov book

An Ambassador Speaks Out, a collection of speeches and articles by Israeli Ambassador Shlomo Argov, has been published in London jointly by Weidenfeld and Nicolson and the Van Leer Jerusalem Foundation. The book was initiated by Oscar Van Leer, a long-time friend of Argov, who was shot in London last June.

HOME AND WORLD NEWS

Burg out of presidential race — for while

By SARAH HONIG
Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — National Religious Party sources close to Interior and Religious Affairs Minister Yosef Burg told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday that he has temporarily dropped out of the race for president.

The sources explained that Burg will not run unless nominated by both large parties. He believes this will not be possible until the Kahan commission on the Beirut massacre publishes its findings. Until then, neither of the large parties will be willing to commit itself, the sources argue.

Burg has instructed his supporters to cease all activity connected with his candidacy for at least a month.

At the same time, sources close to Prime Minister Menachem Begin say that he will not make any decision regarding his choice for president until April, one month before President Yitzhak Navon is due to step down. This is the latest date at

which the new president can be elected by the Knesset.

Former European Parliament president Simone Veil yesterday rejected the idea that she be a candidate. In an interview with Gali Tzahal, the Israel Defence Forces radio, she reacted in disbelief to the proposal made by Labour Knesset member Jacques Amir, that Veil be elected president. She said that though she is Jewish, she is a citizen of France and said she could not believe that the proposal is not a hoax.

Names being mentioned in the Likud include professors Binyamin Akzin and Yosef Nedava, both former aides to the founder of the revisionist movement, Ze'ev Jabotinsky; Ambassador to Washington Moshe Arens; and Jewish Agency chairman Arye Dulzin. Neither Arens nor Dulzin is considered as having much chance. Akzin was given a considerable boost when Labour's former Foreign Ministry director general, Prof. Shlomo Avineri, supported his

candidacy on the radio on Wednesday.

Other names mentioned in Likud quarters are Sephardi Chief Rabbi Ovadia Yosef, Attorney Shlomo Tussia-Cohen and Shlomo Cohen-Zidon, Prof. Avner Shaki and Prof. Andre Chouraqui.

Labour chairman Shimon Peres told radio interviewers yesterday that the best man is MK Shlomo Hillel although Labour has yet to make a decision on the matter. The Alignment has established a candidates committee comprising MKs Moshe Shahal, Avraham Katz-Oz, Aharon Nahmias and Victor Shemtov.

The Likud has indicated that it will oppose another candidate from Labour's ranks. Elements in the Likud are urging caution lest the party checkmate itself as it did five years ago. Then, Begin first proposed a political unknown, Prof. Yitzhak Chavet, for president, but the party switched its support to Liberal leader Eliezer Rikmal, only finally to vote for Labour's Navon.

Navon: Presidency not 'ethnic' issue

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

President Yitzhak Navon said yesterday that a president should not be elected on the basis of his "ethnic" affiliation.

After being introduced by a member of the Second Winter President's Mission of the United Jewish Appeal as "the first Sephardi president of Israel," Navon said he "would be insulted" if he thought he had been nominated only because of the liturgy he had been born into. "If I had thought that this was a reason — or the major reason — for me being considered, I wouldn't

have come here."

Although not explicitly referring to speculation over who will succeed him as president, Navon told the 150 visitors: "A man should be suitable for the post. If he is suitable, the fact that he's Sephardi would add a few percentage points of objective credit."

The president, who is leaving office in early May, also discussed Israel's ethnic and social problems. "Too many politicians," he declared, "are using the ethnic issue for their own interests, especially when elections are near." He added that some Sephardi leaders also emphasize the issue to make power gains themselves.

Maccabi deliver as ordered

Post Sports Staff

Maccabi Tel Aviv survived a late scare to notch up an important confidence-boosting 94-87 victory over Cibona Zagreb in their European Cup basketball match in Yugoslavia last night.

Maccabi turned in a scintillating first-half performance and survived a difficult patch mid-way through the second-half to keep alive their prospects of again reaching the finals.

Mickey Berkowitz, after a long period in the doldrums, was his effervescent self, scoring 24 points in the first half alone which ended with Maccabi 46-32 in front.

But, Cibona, seeking their first win in the final pool, surged into a powerful offensive drive, chipped away at Maccabi's lead and came within six points until Zimmerman, Berkowitz and Williams steadied Maccabi.

High scorers: Maccabi — Berkowitz 32, Williams 22, Perry 18, Zimmerman 16, Cibona — Corvacec 20, Steterson 16, Coudie 12, King 12. In Milan on Wednesday night, Billy Milano beat Ford Caste, 71-66, after leading 41-31 at the half.

Standings — without the result of the game late last night in Spain between Real Madrid and CSKA Moscow.

	P	W	L	PF	PA	Pts.
Maccabi	7	4	3	612	591	11
Cantu	6	4	2	476	403	10
Milan	6	4	2	471	448	10
CSKA	6	3	3	511	499	9
Real	5	3	2	455	435	8
Cibona	6	0	6	500	587	6

IDF soldier hurt in Christian-Druse fire

An Israeli soldier was slightly wounded by shrapnel when his unit was caught in an exchange of fire between Druse and Christians near Aley in Lebanon's Shouf mountains yesterday, an Israeli spokesman said.

Lebanese state television and the privately owned Voice of Lebanon radio station said an Israeli soldier was wounded when his patrol was ambushed by unidentified gunmen who opened fire at an Israeli unit near Aley, AP reported from Beirut.

But the Israeli spokesman in Israel's press office in Beirut's Yaze suburb said he had no information about an ambush.

'Commission' slams

Israel over massacre

By HYAM CORNEY
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
LONDON. — A self-styled "international commission of inquiry" has accused Israel of involvement "in the planning and preparation" of the Sabra and Shatilla massacre.

The commission, many of whose members are well-known opponents of Israel, was headed by Sean MacBride, a former Irish foreign minister and the 1974 Nobel Peace Prize winner. Its report, published yesterday, runs to 200 pages and is based on written and oral testimony from witnesses in London, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Israel.

Police investigate pylons' destruction

HEBRON. — The owners of homes supplied with electricity from the pylons sawn down Wednesday by unknown vandals, leaving six families without electricity, yesterday complained to police. The police are investigating.

Correction

In yesterday's report on the number of Israeli casualties in Lebanon since Operation Peace for Galilee was launched eight months ago, total 466 men killed included 75 killed in the collapse of the building in Tyre and not 275, which appeared due to a misprint.

UJA 'winter mission' pledges 33% more

The 150 participants in the Second Winter Presidents' Mission of the United Jewish Appeal last night pledged a total of \$2 million to the regular campaign, compared to \$1.5m. last year. They also pledged \$400,000 to the Special Operation Peace for Galilee fund and \$300,000 to Project Renewal.

The members of the four-day mission made these pledges at the mission's closing dinner in the Knesset, where they were addressed by Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

Begin told them: "Israel wants security arrangements in Lebanon because without them everything may be repeated." He urged that the Camp David agreement be implemented, noting that the breaking of international agreements helped the Nazi's come to power 50 years ago.

Argov hearing told of 'Iraq gun'

LONDON. — One of the three Arabs accused of the attempted murder of Ambassador Shlomo Argov here last June was found in possession of a gun he obtained "at home in Iraq," it was alleged in court yesterday.

A police prosecution witness, who was called to where the alleged getaway car was stopped in Brixton, told the court that two of the defendants, Marwan Al-Banna and Naouf Rosan, were inside the car. The witness said that Rosan had a case that contained a gun and ammunition, some of which he admitted was his.

Another witness, Sir Alex Jarrett, chairman of the multi-million-pound paper company, Reed International, had been a guest at the Dorchester Hotel function Argov had attended.

When the defence suggested that

the man Sir Alex had seen running up Park Lane was not the same man who was shot by Argov's protection officer, Sir Alex retorted: "I have no doubt at all that the man who was shot was the man I saw running up Park Lane."

Yesterday afternoon's hearing was the first before the jury since Monday, when the court went into closed session to consider legal submissions by the defence. When the hearing resumed, the judge, Justice Mans-Jones, explained to the jury that they had been considering "the admissibility of certain evidence" and as a result the jury might hear evidence it had not previously heard about.

The *Jerusalem Post* reported yesterday that during the closed sessions the court had considered the admissibility of a hit list of Arab terrorist targets allegedly found in the apartment of one of the accused.

Meshel may quit this year

By SARAH HONIG
Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Histadrut Secretary-General Yeroham Meshel will step down in September in favour of his deputy, Yisrael Kessner, reliable Labour Party sources told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

Meshel is reported to have already started to prepare for his retirement by setting up a large research institute, which he will head.

According to the sources, Meshel's term expires only in 1985, but there has been increasing pressure on the Labour Party to hasten his departure as it is feared that the Likud might otherwise win control of the labour federation in the 1985 elections. An agreement was reached last year whereby Meshel would have stepped down in October, 1982, but Meshel later refused to comply.

Labour Party and Histadrut sources told *The Post* that there is

considerable anxiety that Meshel might again seek to defer his retirement from the Histadrut in September.

But an indication that Meshel will indeed quit is that he is busily planning an alternative career.

A Histadrut-linked research centre, which he is to head, is now being set up and will be formally inaugurated in September. It will be situated in a large building in North Tel Aviv's fashionable Be'er Street and will be called the Pinhas Lavon Labour Archives and Research Centre. Among other fields of research, it will study trade-union relations between Israel and the Third World. The centre will employ 80 to 90 persons. Academics and researchers are already being interviewed.

The centre will be financed chiefly by German and American trade unions and has been registered as an independent society so that its income will not go through Histadrut channels.

Arab mission to UK postponed again

LONDON (Reuters). — An on-off Arab League peace mission to London has been postponed for a second time after British and Arab diplomats tried for months to patch up differences about its composition.

King Hassan of Morocco, due to have led the delegation next week, asked for the postponement for domestic reasons, the Foreign Office said.

The statement did not elaborate, but diplomatic sources suggested it could be because of the recent death of his closest security adviser, General Ahmed Diimi.

The League originally planned to send the mission to London last November, but the visit was called

off after Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher refused to meet unofficially a PLO member of the party.

Foreign Secretary Francis Pym told the Egyptian daily *al-Akhab* in an interview published yesterday that he hoped a compromise could be reached to enable the visit to take place.

He noted that the British government has "a definite policy on ministerial contacts with the PLO" and it is very difficult for us to receive a representative under the present circumstances.

Six on trial for murder of Herodian manager

RAMALLAH (Itim). — The late David Rosenfeld, 27, of Tekoa, who was murdered by terrorists last June while supervising the historical site Herodian, had been stabbed 102 times with a knife.

This was one of the details of the crime listed yesterday in the charged sheet against six accused terrorists, as their trial opened in the local military court. The six, all of Ta'amira village near Bethlehem, are accused of joining the Fatah at the beginning of last year and conspiring to kill Rosenfeld.

The alleged leader of the terrorist cell, Mohammed Mahmud, 30, and his alleged deputy, Ratab abu Mohammed, 20, are accused of ambushing Rosenfeld at Herodian. The prosecution contends that one of the two distracted Rosenfeld by buying tickets to the site, while the other stabbed him to death.

The two pleaded innocent.

The trial was adjourned until the beginning of next month.



British actor Ian McKellan arrives last night for a series of seven performances of a one-man show described as "an actor's view of Shakespeare through the last 400 years."

Shamir leaves

for Europe

on Sunday

By ASHER WALLFISH
Post Diplomatic Reporter

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir leaves on Sunday morning for a five-day visit to Western Europe that will take him through Germany, Luxembourg and Belgium, as guest of their foreign ministers.

The foreign ministers of the German Federal Republic and Belgium visited Israel last year. It will be Shamir's second official visit to Bonn.

In an intensive round of meetings in each capital, Shamir is expected to explain Israel's position on Lebanon, its views on the Fez summit and the Reagan Plan, and its requests from the European Community in the economic sphere. Israel is concerned mainly that its agricultural exports to Europe remain competitive.

Shamir will try to persuade his hosts to revoke three gestures of the European Community's displeasure towards Israel after its invasion of Lebanon last June. These gestures caused a freeze on a financial protocol for development, and on a joint committee for development projects, and a ban on weapons sales to Israel.

The minister will be accompanied by Ambassador-at-Large Yohanan Meroz, who is also Foreign Ministry Deputy Director-General for Europe; Yosef Ben Aharon, his bureau chief; and Avi Pazner, his spokesman. He returns on Thursday.

WASHINGTON

(Continued from Page One)

better served with "a compass." Their explanation to the administration, Israeli officials have maintained that the three tanks were east of the railroad tracks — an area the parties had earlier agreed would remain under Israeli control. This was confirmed by the Beirut correspondent of the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, David Zuchino, an eyewitness to the incident. His version of what happened appeared in yesterday's issue of his newspaper and tended to back up the Israeli explanation.

Zuchino said the tanks were in an open field "east of the railroad." This was an area under the control of the Israeli forces, he said. The Marine had run across the field to catch up with the tanks. "At no time," he wrote, did the Israeli tanks take "concerted action" to move around the Marines, as charged by the Marines.

Romberg said he had not seen the *Inquirer* story and, therefore, could not comment on it. He was repeatedly pressed to elaborate on what happened. "There has been discussion on the ground in Lebanon by officials — U.S. and Israeli officials — trying to work this problem out so we can avoid further incidents," he said, refusing to provide details.

The State Department, he added, would "stand by" its original statement on Wednesday that "the recurrence of challenges to the Marines by IDF forces is unacceptable." That statement said the U.S. views the matter with "gravity."

The incident was on the front pages of major U.S. newspapers. The Pentagon version — as opposed to Israel's — received most of the attention.

Weinberger's tough attack on Israel received extensive coverage, especially his expressed fear that further incidents of this nature could result in a "serious loss of life."

Israeli officials suggested that the U.S. defence secretary was deliberately "blowing up" the story in order to weaken support for Israel in the U.S. and to create a climate of opinion that was more favourable to a speedy return home of the U.S. soldiers.

At the Pentagon, there has been rising opposition to the continued presence of the Marines in Lebanon.

Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Nicholas Veliotis told a house subcommittee on Wednesday that the U.S. troops may have to remain in Lebanon for at least another year.

Beersheba man slain

BEERSHEBA (Itim). — Nissim Balish, 32, a local resident, was stabbed to death last night near the Glat centre in the city's Daled neighbourhood. His body was found by a passerby, who called police. Police speculated that Balish's murder was an underworld "settling of accounts" over drug trafficking. Eight suspects have been arrested.

Mapam resolution calls for Jordanian-Palestinian state

By SARAH HONIG
Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Mapam council yesterday adopted a number of resolutions on relations between Israel and the Palestinians that go far beyond the principles espoused in the Alignment platform.

One resolution advocates the establishment of "a Jordanian-Palestinian state" to the east of Israel. This would encompass Judea, Samaria and Jordan, most of whose citizens, the Mapam resolution notes, are Palestinians.

An additional provision in the resolution stipulates that once true peace is achieved in the region, the Jordanians and Palestinians will be free to determine their future relations without any interference from Israel.

Party leaders conceded that this provision, which is controversial even in Mapam, could mean indirect approval of the establishment of a Palestinian state, since Jordan and the Palestinians could decide to part ways.

In another controversial resolution, Mapam went beyond the Yair-Shemtov formulation, which itself has never been accepted by Mapam's Alignment partner, the Labour Party. The formulation states that Israel should agree to

contacts with the PLO or any Palestinians, if they renounced terrorism. But yesterday, the Mapam council approved a resolution calling for mutual, simultaneous recognition between Israel and the PLO.

This could, say the resolution's opponents in Mapam, lead to a situation in which the PLO will be recognized without having to revoke its charter, which calls for Israel's destruction, and without having to renounce the use of terrorism.

Mapam Secretary-General Victor Shemtov, one of the authors of the Yair-Shemtov formulation, said yesterday that Mapam went beyond the original formulation "because we want to find ways to facilitate mutual recognition and bring the two sides to negotiations. This is why we have, for the first time, adopted this new resolution."

Another resolution that could involve differences with Labour is a call by Mapam for an immediate settlement freeze in the administered territories. While the Labour Party opposes the Likud's settlement programme, it does not oppose settlement entirely. Labour forums have so far defeated all attempts to pass resolutions calling for a settlement freeze.

El Al increasing number of flights next week

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — El Al is to increase the number of its flights next week, it was learned yesterday.

The airline is now making between 14 and 16 flights a week. But on Sunday alone it intends to make 12 flights, and the number will increase steadily until the national carrier resumes full operations.

Senior El Al sources admitted yesterday that the management erred when it launched its price-reduction policy without consulting other regular airlines in Israel. The sources were commenting on objections to the new policy by France and Germany and to reports that they will not agree to the reduced flight fares to and from their airports. But the sources said yesterday that France and Germany will probably relent and agree to the new El Al fares.

The Histadrut is to submit to the

El Al management today its objections to the firing of several of the 650 El Al workers due to be sacked under the company's new work agreement. Discussions over the objections are to begin next week. The final lists are to be drawn up by the end of next week, and the workers will receive their dismissal notices.

The Histadrut objects to the firing of members of the workers' joint works committee, the 24 flight engineers and 21 pilots. The flight engineers are trying to obtain court backing for the agreement not to fire them, which they say El Al board Chairman Nahman Peretz made with the Histadrut before the airline reopened. The pilots, who have appealed to the Jerusalem District Court to annul the new work agreement signed between the management and Histadrut, contend that the agreement does not apply to them, since they refused to sign it.

More aid sought from SA

4 overcrowded hospitals get relief

By MARGERY GREENFELD
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Four of the country's most overcrowded hospitals will be able to send some of their overflow of patients to nearby private hospitals, under a plan announced yesterday by the Health Ministry. The announcement was in response to Wednesday's angry protest by heads of government hospitals and their senior medical staff over the "growing crisis" in the hospital system.

Rothschild and Rambam hospitals in Haifa were allocated 10 and 20 beds, respectively, at Elisha Hospital, in the Tel Aviv area. Assuta Hospital will make 20 beds available for Ichilov Hospital patients and 15 for the use of Sheba Hospital at Tel Hashomer.

Permission was also granted yesterday for hospitals to use the areas reserved for "state of emergency" to relieve some of the pressure, the Health Ministry spokeswoman said. Rambam and Ichilov hospitals have notified the ministry that as of now, they have no need to put patients in the hallways, extra emergency facilities and other open spaces, designated for emergency use only.

In answer to the doctors' contention that a large part of the overcrowding is caused by the high percentages of beds occupied by chronic patients, especially old persons, the ministry said yesterday that 800 new beds will be made available for geriatric patients this year.

All the new geriatric beds, the spokeswoman said, will be in the Tel Aviv area, according to the following breakdown: 300 additional beds at Mishan, 160 at Beit Rivka, 36 at Ichilov, 30 at Neve Amit and 233 in other medical institutions.

As for the Sheba Hospital administration's threat to shut its emergency room because of the "impossible working conditions" there, the Health Ministry said

yesterday that closing an emergency room is a criminal offence. Any stoppage of emergency-room service at Sheba will be dealt with accordingly, the spokeswoman said.

The joint team established on Wednesday to seek solutions to the shortage of beds and staff plaguing the country's major government hospitals started its work yesterday. The team consists of Prof. Ezra Sohar, head of Sheba's internal-medicine department; Ziva Tal, head nurse at Sheba; Dr. Alexander Aviram, director of Hadassah-Rokah Hospital in Tel Aviv; Prof. Yosef Brandes, head of Rambam; Moshe Horowitz, deputy director-general of the Health Ministry; and Dr. Shmuel Mashiach, the director of the ministry's hospital-services department.

The team was appointed after a stormy three-hour meeting at Health Minister Eliezer Shostak's office on Wednesday, attended by 30 hospital directors, department heads and senior nurses, rather than the approximately half a dozen people originally expected.

The doctors, meanwhile, are gearing up a campaign to raise public awareness and bring pressure on the Treasury to increase the Health Ministry's budget, an authoritative source told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday. The hospital crisis, the source said, has been building up gradually over the past three years, and has now reached alarming proportions. The pinch is felt most severely in winter, when there is a rise in the number of patients, especially elderly persons, who come to emergency wards, he said.

He also noted that during this winter and the preceding one, hospitals in the Tel Aviv area were forced for the first time to admit a large number of patients who were sick because they could not afford to heat their homes. This used to be a problem only in the cold hilly regions, he said.

\$9m. for Jewish education Fund heads linked to beneficiaries

By CHARLES HOFFMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Millions of dollars from a joint government-Jewish Agency fund for projects in Jewish education are going to institutions closely associated with the men who play a key role in allocating the money. The institutions are Geshet Educational Affiliates, the Hebrew University and the Department of Education and Culture of the World Zionist Organization.

The Joint Programme for Jewish Education has allocated close to \$9 million for what are supposed to be innovative projects in Jewish education since it began operating in 1979. It has actually spent over \$5m. so far, close to 50 per cent of it for what are basically regular programmes of the Agency and the WZO. The Education and Culture Ministry and the Agency contribute

equal amounts to the fund, which is in principle open to any public, non-profit organization.

In addition, the largest single grant for a study programme in Israel for Diaspora youth — \$975,000 — goes to about six yeshivot for newly Orthodox Jews (*ba'alei teshuva*). Some of these yeshivot, such as Esh Hatora and Or Same'ah, are non-Zionist.

The directors of the joint programme, Zvi Bernstein and Daniel Tropper, admitted that there is no systematic evaluation of the projects funded to determine if they have really developed "break-through concepts and new methodologies," which are the fund's stated purposes. And they said that department heads in the Agency and WZO are exerting constant pressure as members of the programme's directorate to in-

crease allocations to their departments.

The joint programme operates parallel to the Pincus Fund, which since 1976 has allocated \$4,355,850 for Jewish education projects in the Diaspora. It is funded by the government, the WZO, the Joint Distribution Committee and the Agency. In contrast to the Pincus Fund, the joint programme funds projects in Israel that are supposed to use this country as "the Jewish world's central Jewish education resource and staging area." There is some overlap between the funds in the type of programmes funded and in key personnel or board members.

Tropper, a Yeshiva University graduate who came to Israel in 1970, is the founder of Geshet, which tries to "bridge the gap" between secular Jews and Jewish

(Continued on page 4)

J'lem minefield noted in Arabic, too

By ABRAHAM RABINOVICH
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Although nearly 16 years have passed since the Six Day War, Jordanian-laid minefields have not yet been cleared from the flanks of the Arab village of Tsur Bahir in southeastern Jerusalem. But the villagers yesterday received relief of sorts — warning signs posted in Arabic.

Municipal officials yesterday posted the signs on the edge of a 30-dunam minefield abutting the village of the northwest. Looking on approvingly was village mukhtar Khader Dabash. "We've had 10 persons wounded and two killed on mines, most of them right after the war," he said. "We keep asking that the mines be cleared but nothing's happening. Until they are, the signs should help."

Villagers are familiar with the minefield, but visitors are not. Last year, a child from Jericho visiting with his family entered the minefield and his mother ran in after him. Both stepped on mines and were wounded.

Previous signs posted by the Israeli Defence Forces were in Hebrew. The new signs are in Hebrew and Arabic.

The mines were planted by the



A Jerusalem Municipality worker (right) attaches "Mines-Beware" signs to a wire fence while the mukhtar of Tsur Bahir village, Khader Dabash, and Mayor Teddy Kolek's adviser on Arab affairs, Maurice Zilkha, look on.

Jordanians before the Six Day War but no map of the minefield was found by the Israeli authorities. According to Tsur Bahir residents, a villager serving as a captain in the Jordanian Army had been instrumental in getting the thick minefield laid in order to protect the village, which abutted Israeli territory at Kibbutz Ramat Rachel. In the Six Day War, Israeli troops

cheated the minefields by approaching from the rear via the road from the UN headquarters area.

About 30 dunams were cleared of mines several years ago from the western edge of the village by IDF sappers. A municipal spokesman said sappers were to return last summer to continue the job but were apparently diverted by Operation Peace for Galilee.

Attempt to ease tension in Arab villages

Jerusalem Post Reporter

NAZARETH. — The government is considering a proposal that would exclude land belonging to Arab residents from the jurisdiction of the Misgav regional council in Galilee, according to Binyamin Gur-Arye, the prime minister's adviser on Arab affairs.

It is hoped that yesterday's announcement will ease tension in the 16 Arab villages whose residents have land that is under the jurisdiction of Misgav.

Court rejects contractor's complaint

The High Court of Justice yesterday upheld the right of the Jerusalem municipality to reject a contractor's bid in response to a tender even though it was lower than the bid accepted.

The municipality had awarded the tender for building a large water pumping station in the Gilo quarter of Jerusalem to Mekorot, on the grounds of its greater experience.

Rejecting the request of contractor Lazar Prinz that the results of the tender be annulled and that it be awarded to him, the court said that the municipality was justified in preferring the certainty of depending on the undoubted great

experience and expertise of Mekorot, even though his bid was about 10 per cent less.

The court said it was impressed by the fact that the municipality's tenders committee had allowed Prinz to present his case to it in an effort to get the committee to change its decision, which it did not do.

Prinz's lawyer argued, among other things, that the municipality had violated a basic and obligatory rule of all tenders — namely, that it be awarded to the lowest bidder.

The court comprised Justices Menahem Elon, Dov Levin and Elisha Sheinbaum, (Itim)

COOPERATION. — The Hebrew University and the University of Paris VIII have signed an agreement for cooperation in the area of language traditions and the languages of the Oriental and Sephardi Jewish Communities.

DOGS. — The Friday animal market in Gaza has become a centre for the sale of dogs stolen to order by professional gangs in the Beersheba region for use as guard dogs, a Beersheba veterinarian says.



President and Mrs. Navon flank the new South African ambassador, David de Villiers du Buisson, and his wife, Alice Marie, at Beit Hanassi yesterday.

Wet welcome for envoys

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Two new ambassadors — both career diplomats — presented their letters of credence yesterday to President Yitzhak Navon at Beit Hanassi in ceremonies that were modified because of a steady rain. David de Villiers du Buisson, 54, is the new ambassador of South Africa. He was ambassador to Belgium and Luxembourg and chief of protocol in Pretoria.

He was accompanied by his wife, Alice Marie, who sat beside Ofira Navon while the two men drank a champagne toast and chatted. The ambassador and his wife have two grown children.

The new ambassador of the Netherlands is Maarten Pieter Stefan van Berckel, 56, who was ambassador to Yugoslavia. He has also served in Rabat, Brussels and Tokyo.



Maarten Pieter Stefan van Berckel.

Both ambassadors broke into a smile as they inspected a guard of honour — 40 women soldiers at attention, carrying Uzi submachine guns and soaked from the rain. The police band was moved into Beit Hanassi so that they would not be affected by the rain.

It was the first credentials ceremony at which Navon's spokesman and personal aide, Ami Gluska, appeared in his military uniform as the president's military aide. Gluska, who now holds the rank of Aluf-Mishne (colonel), was briefed by Aluf-Mishne Yisrael Yarkoni, Navon's previous military aide, who remains at Beit Hanassi as administrator.

Phone-bill delinquents to be disconnected

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

After a year of billing delinquent telephone-bill payers with high interest fines, the Communications Ministry has decided again to cut the telephones of tens of thousands of debtors.

The ministry had hoped that the fines, calculated with 150 per cent compound interest, would deter subscribers from leaving their monthly phone bills unpaid. But there is a current debt to the ministry of IS 900 million in payments and interest, and the total is growing. Many of the tens of thousands of the late non payers are private businesses.

The *Jerusalem Post* has learned that delinquency in paying phone bills is encouraged by a Finance Ministry regulation that allows phone bill debts, including interest, to be deducted for tax purposes.

Telephone, postal rates up 5 per cent

Post, Economic Reporter

The Knesset Finance Committee yesterday approved a 5 per cent rise in postal and telephone fees, but rejected a request by the Communications Ministry to raise the telephone installation fee by 50 per cent. The ministry presented a request

to the committee last week for the 5 per cent rise in fees, and a rise in the fee for telephone installation from IS5,250 to IS7,880. According to the ministry, this is justified because it did not raise the fee in 1982.

The committee agreed to raise the installation fee only to IS5,512.

Rape attempt, car theft get man 5 years

TEL AVIV (Itim). — A man who admitted trying to rape a woman

hitchhiker while driving a stolen car was sentenced to five years' imprisonment by the Tel Aviv District Court yesterday.

Kalfo Halfon, 25, of Netanya, was on leave from prison on September 18, 1981 — serving a three-year sentence for car theft — when he stole a car in Tel Aviv. On his way to Haifa — driving without a licence — he picked up the hitchhiker.

Tel Aviv District Court Judge Uri Strosman enumerated Halfon's offenses, before passing sentence: he stole a car; drove without a licence;

assaulted the woman while the car was in motion, causing it to swerve off the road; pursued her as she fled from the car and attacked her; broke her nose; threatened to stab her; tore her clothes and attempted to rape her. Halfon was frightened off at the point when a passing motorist stopped, in response to the woman's screams for help.

Strosman said he had no alternative in sentencing Halfon to five more years in prison, in addition to the unserved portion of his previous conviction. The judge said he would recommend efforts to rehabilitate Halfon, "so that he does not spend most of his life there."

Boy, 16, accused of shooting man in legs

TEL AVIV. — A 16-year-old boy on trial for shooting a man in the legs and buttocks with a pistol was ordered to be continued in custody until Sunday by the Tel Aviv District Court yesterday.

Then, said Judge Uri Strosman, he will consider a prosecution request to keep him in custody until his trial is completed.

Judge Strosman ruled this after granting the defence request for postponement of the trial till counsel has studied the prosecution

evidence. The prosecution told the court that the boy, using a pistol owned by his father, fired at a man in the public gardens in Rehov Eilat in Holon, on January 9, intending to do him grave harm. Prosecuting attorney Naava Schiller, said that the victim, Abraham Suissa, owed the defendant money.

Schiller noted that the boy has been convicted many times for, among other things, crimes of violence.

Prostitute tells police she was raped

HAIFA. — A Jerusalem prostitute was allegedly raped near the Haifa-Tel Aviv highway, north of Michmoret, at noon yesterday.

The woman, aged 30, told the police that she was standing near the road, apparently waiting for clients to drive up, when a young man approached her on foot and engaged her in conversation. He

then assaulted her, dragged her into the bushes, beat her up, raped her and robbed her of IS2,500 in cash, she said. On the basis of a description she gave the police two suspects are being held, the police spokeswoman reported last night. The woman received medical treatment in Hillel Yaffe Hospital in Hadera, Itim reports.

'Disadvantaged' schools get less than their share

By CHARLES HOFFMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Disadvantaged schools get a smaller share of educational resources than other schools, despite Education and Culture Ministry directives to give them proportionately more. There was some improvement in the position of these schools from 1973 to 1978, but from 1978 to 1981 the situation did not change.

These findings were reported in a study commissioned by the ministry and distributed on Wednesday at a conference on the ministry's educational welfare project, which is aimed at disadvantaged schools — so classified because of the socio-economic background of their pupils.

The study, conducted by a team led by Dr. Dan Davis of the Hebrew University, compared the situation in 1981 with the results of previous studies.

The educational resources examined in the study included remedial and enrichment programmes, class size, school equipment and pedagogical materials, and the services of psychologists, counselors, social workers and nurses.

Schools were classed as "disadvantaged," "integrative" or "advantaged."

The authors of the study note that the level of resources rose in all schools from 1973 to 1978, but leveled off afterwards because of cuts in the ministry budget. The resources increased particularly in schools included in the educational welfare project, which began in 1975, and in some of these disadvantaged schools slightly exceeded those in advantaged schools.

They stressed that it was "particularly troubling" that the educational and psychological counselling services, introduced mainly to help the disadvantaged, were still found in greater proportion in the advantaged schools.

These findings are bound to stir further controversy, begun in a dispute between the ministry and an educational researcher, Dr. Yosef Bashi, over the ability of pupils who finished third grade to handle fourth-grade material. Bashi maintains that about 20 per cent are unprepared for fourth grade, while the ministry says that the figure is only about five per cent.

Housing ministry plans more aid to J'lem young couples

By CHARLES HOFFMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Housing Ministry plans to give IS150,000 grants, above regular mortgage aid, to young couples who take part in a special housing project in Jerusalem's Musrara quarter. It is keeping the plan under wraps, however, in order to prod the couples to raise more money on their own, a ministry source said yesterday.

Negotiations on a special build-it-yourself project for 24 projects flats in the neighbourhood have dragged on for months because of this.

About 20 couples and neighbourhood activists this week took over one of three new bomb shelters in the area and declared it a *hitnahalut* (settlement).

They protested that in four years of Project Renewal activity in Musrara, no new housing has been built, although about 50 flats have been promised. Renovations and expansions have been carried out in several dozen flats, however. During that time, neighbourhood sources say, about 40 young couples have moved out of the area, 24 of them to Ma'ale Adumim.

The squatters demand that the ministry "stop putting money into settlements in the neighbourhood territories while housing problems still

fester in the slums.

A group of 30 squatters and their supporters marched yesterday to the offices of the International Red Cross in East Jerusalem to plead their case that they are "homeless refugees" in need of aid. A delegation was received by a Red Cross official, who was given copies of their "revival plan" for the neighbourhood and files with the case histories of the homeless couples.

The build-it-yourself housing project is supposed to be about 30 per cent cheaper than regular housing, but the projected cost of IS1,400,000 per flat is still way beyond the standard level of mortgage aid provided by the ministry. The ministry earlier vetoed an idea by the couples involved to make up the difference with grants from the Los Angeles Jewish community, which pays for part of the Project Renewal programmes.

Many of the couples originally involved in this project have dropped out over the last two years because they feel it is designed only for the "richest" couples in the neighbourhood.

The squatters have vowed to stay in the shelters which were built on plots that could have been used for housing, until their "housing" problems are solved.

Defferre pledges friendship

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — French Interior Minister Gaston Defferre, who arrived in Haifa early yesterday, declared his unwavering friendship for Israel and gave an assurance that the Franco-Israeli cultural treaty would be renewed.

"It will be signed and there are no problems about it," Defferre said. "The deep positive feelings for Israel still exist."

Defferre, whose visit marks the 20th anniversary of the twinning of Haifa and Marseilles, said he regretted there is no further information on the attackers of Jo Goldenberg's delicatessen in Paris or on the attackers of other Jewish targets in France.

But, he said, the government has set up a secret apparatus that will

prevent such outrages in the future.

"We are taking steps," he said. Defferre, who is travelling with his wife and a party of 15, landed at Ben-Gurion Airport after the Israel Air Force refused to allow his military plane to land at one of its airfields near Haifa after midnight.

Haifa Mayor Arye Gurel met Defferre at Ben-Gurion and the party arrived in Haifa at 4 a.m. Yesterday, Defferre had a working session with the Haifa-Marseilles Twinning Committee after visiting Zichron Ya'acov.

This morning he will be granted the freedom of the city of Haifa and will then be a guest at the council meeting of the Haifa branch of the Labour Party. Party chairman Shimon Peres will also attend.

Defferre is planning to return to Israel for a longer visit later this year.

Security prisoners end their 11-day strike

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — Eighty prisoners in the Nafsa maximum-security prison near Mitzpe Ramon in the Negev ended their 11-day strike on Wednesday night after their demands were rejected by the commissioner of prisons, Dr. Mordechai Wertheimer.

The prisoners had refused to eat

cooked foods for five days in order to dramatize their demands for newspapers, more blankets, better food and visits from their lawyers.

Wertheimer visited the prison on Wednesday afternoon and informed the inmates that he considered their demands unreasonable. They are reported to have called off their strike soon after.

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FBI gets two suspects, but not cash, in \$11m. theft

NEW YORK (Reuters). — Authorities are holding two men alleged to have taken part in the biggest cash theft in U.S. history, but they still have not found the missing \$11 million.

Arrested on Wednesday on a beach in Puerto Rico were Greek-born Christos Potamitis, 24, the lone guard on duty at the U.S. headquarters of the Sentry Armoured Courier Service when the money was stolen, and his friend, Canadian-born George Legakis, 21.

Lee Laster, New York assistant director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said the search was continuing for the missing money and at least two other suspects in the case.

Potamitis and Legakis were charged with bank robbery. Officials said they could have been charged with robbery only if force had been involved.

Laster said the theft was an inside job.

New York chief of detectives James Sullivan said Potamitis' story that thieves cut a hole in Sentry's building roof, disarmed him, and broke into the cash room was "a fabrication."

An estimated \$20m. were left behind because there was no room in the getaway van.

The Sentry Company went out of business two weeks ago when its three top executives were arrested for stealing \$100,000 from a client.

'Civil war'—Europe's bid for unity

BRUSSELS (AP). — It may be called World War II elsewhere, but at the European Community head office it is sometimes known as "the Second European Civil War."

A community spokesman said the "civil war" phrase was used to boost European unity. It was not meant to minimize the role of the hundreds of thousands of American, Canadian, Australian and other non-European soldiers who died to defeat Nazi Germany, he added.

It was used most recently by Community Budget Commissioner Christopher Tugendhat, who is British, in a speech in Belfast last week.

The European Community, he said, was formed "in a period when Europe was seeking to rebuild itself

after the devastation of total war, the Second European Civil War this century."

Commission President Gaston Thorn, from Luxembourg, has also publicly used the phrase in reference to World War II.

"There will be no more European civil wars. The (European) Community has made that impossible," he said in a 1981 speech at the National Press Club in Washington.

Belgian historian Maurice de Wilde, and expert on World War II, said the use of the "civil war" phrase was "utter nonsense."

Another historian thought it was "strange."

"I have never heard it used in this way. I can't see how they can call it a 'civil war.' It was an international war."

Poland clamps down on U.S. news agency

WARSAW (AP). — Communist authorities yesterday ordered United Press International to suspend news gathering activities in Poland and withdrew the accreditation of its remaining correspondent, Bogdan Turek, a Pole.

They did this step to retaliate for the expulsion of the Polish government's correspondent in Washington.

The chain of events began January 13, when the Polish government withdrew the accreditation of UPI's sole Warsaw-based American correspondent, Ruth Gruber, expelled her, and called it "a warning" to other foreign reporters in Poland to watch their step.

Washington responded to the expulsion by ordering Stanislaw Glabinski, the sole correspondent of PAP, the official Polish news agency, to leave the U.S.

After Gruber left Poland, UPI continued to send dispatches by Turek.

Bush asks allies to be firm on defence

BRUSSELS (AP). — U.S. Vice-President George Bush asked America's European allies yesterday to keep their pledges to improve defences, while promising to consult them before America makes defence and arms-control decisions that affect world security.

The vice-president, visiting his third country on a seven-day tour of Europe, made the remarks at a private meeting with ambassadors to the 16-member North Atlantic Treaty Organization defence pact, a participating diplomat said who asked that he not be identified.

The diplomat said Bush's address dealt with a wide range of East-West and economic issues, but that one of the key points was: "We have to be firm and united."

U.S. China relations on the mend — Shultz

PEKING (AP). — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz yesterday concluded eight hours of talks with China's foreign minister and said U.S.-Chinese relations are "out in the clear again" after a difficult period.

Shultz, on his first visit to China, met three times over two days with Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian to discuss a wide range of differences between the two countries.

Before the final session with Wu, Shultz told a group of U.S. corporate executives: "We have steered through some rocky stretches this past year in U.S.-China relations. I think both sides have navigated successfully and we are out in the clear again."

In the next two days, Shultz is scheduled to meet China's top leader, Deng Xiaoping, and Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia.

(Continued from Page 3)

tradition. He resigned as head of Gusher in 1978 after becoming adviser to Education and Culture Minister Zevulun Hammer, although he now serves as a ministry representative on Gusher's board. For the last several years he has headed a new unit in the ministry for the intensification of Jewish education. He is the salaried executive director of the joint programme, and Bernstein is the programme director.

The key figures on the programme's steering committee, which reviews applications for funds and "prepares them for presentation" for final decision by the directorate, are Seymour Fox, professor of education and former head of the School of Education at the Hebrew University, Dr. Eli Tuvia, head of the WZO Department of Education and Culture for the Diaspora, and Tropper, who does not vote, but takes part in its deliberations. Other members are Ya'acov Hadani, adviser to Hammer, and Morton Mandel, a lay leader from the U.S., who is a member of the Agency board of governors.

Fox, Mandel and Tuvia are also members of the directorate, and Tropper participates in its deliberations.

Other directorate members include Education and Culture Ministry officials and heads of agency and WZO departments which get money from the programme.

The largest sum, \$1.5m., has gone to the Hebrew University for two projects: gathering and analyzing statistics on Jewish Education in the Diaspora, by the Institute of Contemporary Jewry (\$500,000); and a curriculum-development programme for teaching Jewish values in Diaspora schools, by the School of Education's Centre for Jewish Education in the Diaspora (\$1m.).

The next largest sum, \$1.4m., has gone to Gusher for three projects: the development of television films on themes in Jewish tradition (\$1m.), educational computer games (\$135,000), and a work/study programme for young adults in Safad (\$166,000).

Gusher also received several hundred thousand dollars directly from the ministry for the development of the TV films, which were found to be unsuitable for showing on Educational TV because they failed to make the desired impact on non-religious viewers.

A grant of \$465,000 was made to

Barbie's extradition in doubt

LA PAZ, Bolivia (AP). — Klaus Barbie-Altmann, the convicted Nazi war criminal imprisoned here, paid a \$10,000 debt Wednesday and raised the possibility he could be set free within 24 hours unless the government acts directly to answer the German Federal Republic's request for extradition.

Earlier in the day, amid press reports that Barbie-Altmann's release or expulsion was imminent, the chief prosecutor for La Paz said "logic dictates" that Barbie-Altmann should be freed after he pays a fine on a fraud charge for which he has been jailed. A personal aide to Barbie-Altmann told the Associated Press that the \$10,000 in question had been paid Wednesday to the state mining company.



Klaus Barbie-Altmann

Barbie-Altmann, 69, who as Lyon, France Gestapo chief Klaus Barbie sent thousands to their deaths from German-occupied France during World War II, sought refuge in South America along with many other Nazis after Germany's defeat in 1945. Known as the "Butcher of Lyon," he was granted Bolivian citizenship in his new name, Klaus Altmann, in 1957.

There have been press reports recently that political pressures had brought a government decision not to expel him. But these were contradicted by representatives of three of Bolivia's major political parties who support the extradition.

"It is necessary," said Congressman Javier Campero Paz of the MNR Party, "that he must go and be made accountable for his acts in those countries where those terrible crimes were committed."

The German Federal Republic has a formal request for Barbie-Altmann's extradition pending before Bolivia's supreme court, but officials have said that it could take weeks for the court to rule.

France, which has twice sentenced Barbie-Altmann to death in absentia, had a similar request turned down in 1970s, but has said it will try again. (AP, Reuters)

Reform movements, will all get "a piece of the action" from the fund. The departments include Youth Aliya, Torah Education and Culture, Youth and Health, and Young Leadership (Dor Hemshech).

Noteworthy in this context are the \$150,000 allocated to the Habad (Lubavitch) Hassidim to move their centre for training emissaries from New York to Israel. This grant, was never made since the proposed move was cancelled.

Among the other projects funded are those sponsored by Bar-Ilan University, the Shalom Hartman Institute in Jerusalem, and the Ya'acov Herzog Institute at Alon Shvut in the Etzion Bloc.

Tropper and Bernstein defended the heavy concentration of funds in what may be termed Israel's "Jewish education establishment," stressing that they already have the resources and experience that would enable them to do the job better than newcomers to the field. They said that it was hard for the Agency and WZO departments to innovate or expand under their constant budget squeeze, so they have come to rely more and more on joint-programme funds.

Concerning possible conflicts of interest arising from people's holding key positions in the joint programme while being connected to the recipients of the funds, Tropper stressed that the field of top people and quality institutions in Jewish education in Israel is quite narrow.

"How can we evaluate applications properly without someone like Seymour Fox on the board? All the knowledgeable people in the field are or have been associated with some institution," he said.

"We realize that there is a problem, and that no one can ever be completely objective, but we have devised ways to deal with this." He said that the first grants

FUND HEADS

the WZO Education and Culture Department to expand a two-month study programme in Israel for American high-school students, which had been operating for several years before the joint programme started.

Other large grants were made to a centre run by Hebrew University Prof. Moshe Davis of the Institute of Contemporary Jewry, to develop and encourage Jewish studies courses in universities abroad (\$604,000); and to the WZO Youth and Health Department, to train youth leaders and emissaries in audio-visual techniques (\$295,000).

Any public, non-profit institution may apply for grants, which are given for four types of programmes: study programmes in Israel for Diaspora youth and students, training and in-service training in Israel for Diaspora teachers and other educators, development of curriculum and educational materials, and research and development. Grants made for the other projects range from several hundred thousand dollars to under \$10,000.

Sources familiar with the joint programme, who insisted on not being identified, said that most of the youth and teacher-training programmes, especially those run by Agency or WZO departments, were just "more of the same" and had no innovative message or techniques.

Tropper and Bernstein admitted that it is hard to determine if these programmes are really innovative, and even more difficult to assess the impact of programmes on youth and teachers after they have returned home.

The sources said that there is an informal understanding that the WZO and Agency departments and other bodies affiliated to the WZO, such as the Conservative and

Britons coping as water strike worsens

ABERDARE, Wales (AP). — Margaret Evans, 68, has got the pump out again, and she's finding it heavy going this time.

Six times a day Mrs. Evans packs the rusty pump with a couple of two-gallon buckets, wheels it to an emergency hydrant in the next block and staggers back with a load of water to her house in this South Wales coal-mining town.

"It's all I can manage at one time," Mrs. Evans, whose husband Charlie is 82 and infirm, said.

"Last week I kept telling him not to go to the toilet so often. We're trying to keep it to twice a day. Now I'm almost afraid to give him a cup of tea."

The Evanses and 120 neighbours are learning to live without running water in their homes in Britain's first-ever water strike.

The pay strike by manual workers who switch on when the automatic pumps in chlorination and sewage-processing plants break down, nears the end of its second week with management and unions deadlocked.

Of England's population of 49 million, 6.6m. are boiling water because of danger of contamination. Some, like the Evanses, have no running water at all.

Wales is among the worst-hit of the 10 state-controlled regional water authorities.

Local union leaders withdrew emergency cover for hospitals and homes for the aged this week, accusing the Welsh Water Authority of strike-breaking after managers and skilled workers switched several major plants back on.

Up the street from the Evanses, Iris Lemka, 63, has rigged up a makeshift pumping system in her bathroom. It consists of an old washing machine and a rubber hose hitched to the water tank. Her son Robert, 32, fetches the water by bucket from the hydrant, about 300 metres from their home. The washing machine pumps the water up the hose into the tank where it is then run into the bath.

"We wouldn't waste it on a bath," says Mrs. Lemka. "I reboil some for cooking, use some for a wash, then laundry, then use it to flush the toilet."

The water workers' unions last week rejected an improved offer of a 7.3 per cent raise on average earnings of £136 (£208) a week.

The National Water Council says it's still "a long way" from calling in 15,000 troops on stand-by, but warns "the situation is expected to deteriorate."

Ghana reports improvement in refugee problem

ACCRA, Ghana (AP). — Hundreds of thousands of Ghanaians, expelled from Nigeria as illegal aliens, were gathered yesterday around Accra at a trade fair grounds, a sports stadium at Tema, 32 kilometres northeast of here, and another refugee camps.

Many lined up for food and to register with police and customs authorities, but the Ghanaian capital appeared calm despite the influx caused by the mass exodus.

Official Accra Radio said conditions at Aflao on the border with Togo showed a "considerable improvement" yesterday. "If the present tempo of the evacuation continued, the exercise would be completed in no time," it optimistically forecast.

Donated medicine, rice, sugar, milk and soap had arrived and were being distributed by an evacuation task force, the radio said.

Nigeria began expelling the Ghanaian workers last week because it said they had overstayed the 90 days allowed them under a regional economic agreement. They were also violating the 1963 Immigration Act, which prohibits private-sector employment of non-Nigerians.

Internal Affairs Minister Ali Baba said religious disturbances involving Moslem sects in the northern part of the country were traceable to the influx of aliens. Aliens were also blamed for an increase in crime, already high in Nigeria.

Nigeria's once-booming economy, fuelled by high oil revenue, is under severe strain because of the world oil glut. The construction industry, which employed many aliens, has been very hard-hit by the recession. Aliens agreed to work for wages much lower than the official monthly minimum, which was equivalent to \$200.

ASYLUM. — An Albanian soldier who fled to Greece last week will be granted political asylum, a Greek Ministry of Public Order spokesman said Wednesday. He was the 10th Albanian political fugitive to flee into Greece in the past 12 months.

made in 1979 were decided by a panel of international experts, along with Fox and Tavin. Since then, however, experts abroad have evaluated applications only for research-and-development and curriculum-development projects.

In addition, Tropper said, when a project associated with a member of the steering committee comes up for discussion in that body, he must leave the room. The person may remain present, however, during discussions on the board for final approval.

In foundations in the U.S. that fund research and other projects in the sciences and humanities, there is a strict separation between applicants and those who make the decisions to allocate funds. This is intended to minimize conflicts of interest that may arise with foundation officials who have been connected to applicants, or with outside experts asked to review applications who may be professional rivals of the applicant.

These points were made by several Israeli authorities in Jewish education approached for their evaluation of the procedures followed in the joint programme. Besides those few who were not familiar with the programme, the others refused to be quoted since they were already connected in some way to the programme or to those running it, or might apply to it in the future.

Wiesenthal, Wiesel listed for 1983 Nobel Peace Prize

OSLO (AP). — Austrian Nazi-hunter Simon Wiesenthal is a candidate for the 1983 Nobel Peace Prize, one of more than 75 nominees, the Norwegian Nobel Committee confirmed yesterday.

The deadline for nominations was February 1, but committee secretary Jakob Sverdrup said nominations postmarked before then and not yet received in Oslo could put the number past last year's record 79 candidates.

Following traditional committee practice, Sverdrup refused to name candidates, but he confirmed names leaked by nominators and other sources familiar with the nominations.

Wiesenthal, who maintains a centre for tracking down former Nazi officials and recently claimed to have found war criminal Dr. Josef Mengele in the jungles of Paraguay, is not the only 1983 nominee dedicated to keeping alive the memory of the Holocaust.

Sverdrup said Eli Wiesel, author and leader of the U.S. Holocaust Commission, also has been nominated, as he has several times before.

"Wiesenthal is new to the list this year, but Wiesel has been proposed many times," said Sverdrup.

"It's my impression that half the members of the U.S. Congress have proposed Wiesel."

The five-member Nobel committee announces its decision every October, and the prize is presented on December 10.

Other nominations for the 1983 peace prize include Philip Habib, U.S. Middle East peace negotiator, former Polish Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, and the late Raoul Wallenberg, Swedish diplomat credited with saving 20,000 or more Hungarian Jews during World War II.

Australian PM calls snap elections

CANBERRA (Reuters). — Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser yesterday called a snap general election for March 5, setting himself up for a probable head-on clash with former trade union leader Bob Hawke, considered the country's most popular politician.

Fraser, apparently seeking to exploit disarray in the opposition Labour Party, announced the early poll only three hours after party leader Bill Hayden said he was resigning. Hawke was expected to be elected as leader next week.

Hawke has been a member of parliament for only two years, but he had already become a highly popular public figure as leader of two million workers at the head of the Australian Council of Trade Unions.

Blind Cairo baby gets two cornea transplants

BAITMARE (AP). — A six-week-old Egyptian infant who was born blind has undergone two cornea transplants at a Johns Hopkins Hospital surgeon hopes will give the boy sight.

Born with white corneas that did not admit light to his eyes, Mohammed Khaki was brought by his parents from Cairo to the hospital for surgery at the Wilmer Eye Institute to have normal, clear corneas implanted.

The boy's eyes did not have irises, so that cataracts developed when the dense tissue adhered to the corneas, said Dr. Walter Stark, the ophthalmologist who performed both operations.

Stark has performed 150 cornea transplants a year and his patients have included infants like Mohammed. He said it will be at least a year before he knows whether the infant will be able to see.

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LONDON (AP). — Unemployment in Britain worsened in January to a post-1930's record of 3,224,715 persons out of work, or 13.8 per cent of the nation's work force, the government said yesterday.

The jobs toll, one of the highest in the industrialized world, was up from 3,096,997 in December or 13.3 per cent.

Ironically, as the news was announced by the Department of Employment, shares on the London stock exchange hit an all-time high on the prospects of a tax-cutting budget from Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government on March 15 and renewed hopes that the world is pulling out of recession.

In the German Federal Republic, the number of jobless hit a post-war record of 2,487,100 last month, or 10.2 per cent of the work force, the federal Labour Office announced yesterday.

This figure is a 1.1 per cent jump over the one for December, when some 263,700 persons joined the ranks of the unemployed, for a total of 2.22 million.

FLOUR LOAN. — The U.S. government will provide loan guarantees of up to \$117.7 million for the sale of U.S. wheat flour to Egypt, Agriculture Secretary John Block said Wednesday.

Sports

Stan Smith smothers Shlomo

Post Sports Staff

After two good wins in the opening rounds, Shlomo Olekstein was beaten in galling fashion by Stan Smith who moved through to the quarter finals of the Grand Prix tennis event in Caracas, Venezuela. The Israeli champ who had glided through in straight sets victory over Ben Testerman and Jay Lapidus was undone in stunning fashion by the 36-year-old Smith, the 1972 Wimbledon champion. The score 6-0, 6-4.

Other quarterfinalists in the \$75,000 event are American Nick Saviano, Morris Stone and Tim Gullikson, Chilean Jaime Filid, Swedish Stephan Simonsson, and Victor Pecci of Paraguay.

In Philadelphia, John McEnroe opened defence of his singles title in the \$375,000 U.S. pro-indoor championship by defeating unseeded John Sadri 7-6, 4-6, 6-3. McEnroe flared repeatedly over line calls and dressed down linesmen no fewer than nine times during the match.

Hardly cricket

KARACHI (Reuters). — Police used tear gas to disperse 150 students who disrupted the sixth and final cricket test between Pakistan and India here yesterday. The trouble happened 65 minutes after lunch and the fourth day's play was later abandoned. Officials said the final day's play would go ahead today if scheduled.

Pakistan, who have an unbeatable 3-0 lead in the series, were 420 for six in reply to India's first innings of 393 for eight declared when play was halted. The attackers belonged to a right-wing student organization which has been demanding the release of students arrested after a clash with police at Karachi University last month. Seven students jumped over 12-foot high barbed wire fences and dashed towards the pitch while police carrying steel-tipped batons chased them. One seized a stump and moved towards Pakistan skipper Imran Khan, who also picked up a stump, but police quickly overpowered the student.

In Johannesburg earlier this week, the West Indian "rebels", spearheaded by Sydney Clarke's 7-34, scored a dramatic 25-run win over South Africa. W. Indians 267 and 174; South Africa 233 and 181.

Borg out forever

CHATTANOOGA, Tennessee (Reuters). — Bjorn Borg said on Tuesday that his decision to retire from professional tennis this April covered not only tournament play but also lucrative exhibition matches.

"I will never come back again," the 26-year-old Swede said in a telephone interview. "My last tournament match will be on April 10."

Devalued Bond

MANCHESTER (AP). — John Bond, one of the best known managers in the English soccer league yesterday quit his job as boss of Manchester City. His resignation came five days after City's humiliating 4-0 defeat by Brighton in the fourth round of the English Cup.

"You have to do what you think is right," Bond said, "I felt I had done as much as I could at Maine Road. There have been little things along the way, but I suppose the defeat by Brighton accelerated things."

In Cap rugby, Bedford were in league form beating Fulham 2-1, Norwich beat Coventry 2-1, while Leeds and Arsenal will have to meet again for a third time after a 1-1 draw at Elland Road. Goals by the combined efforts of the two teams in the final minute of extra-time with a 2-1 score. Leeds lost a minute earlier but Bedford had given Leeds the lead.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL: Scavolini Powers of Italy beat Olympique Antibes of Yugoslavia while April Villanueva of France took on the Dutch Naamden Den Bosch in the semi-finals of the European Cupwinners' Cup tournament. A result of the last matches in the quarter-final pool this week. Powers went through despite a 12-55 slumping by Scavolini who won their place in the final round by virtue of the Dutch coach victory over Hapoel Ramat Gan in Tel Aviv on Tuesday night.

In the NBA the Los Angeles Lakers dropped their second game in a row when the Detroit Pistons scored a 101-90 victory. The Lakers 110-95 earlier in the week.

The tops of the 1983 calendar are the Lady's clear of Portland in the Pacific-Western Conference, San Antonio leading Eastern City in the WC-Midwest, Philadelphia leading Seattle in the Eastern Conference-Atlantic, and Milwaukee leading St. Louis in the WC-Central.

ICE HOCKEY NHL results — Philadelphia Flyers 6 Winnipeg Jets 3; St. Louis Blues 4 Detroit Red Wings 3; Toronto Maple Leafs 4 Hartford Whalers 1; Chicago Black Hawks 4 Pittsburgh Penguins 4; Buffalo Sabres 2 Minnesota North Stars 2.

ESRA English Speaking Residents Association
BOS British Olim Society
SAZF South African Zionist Federation
AACI Association of Americans & Canadians in Israel

A conference
60+ and English Speaking in Israel

There has been an overwhelming response, and all seats for the conference have been sold. Regrettably, therefore, we have closed registration, and sincerely apologize to all those we are unable to accommodate.

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Australia Day and New Zealand Day
with the Australian New Zealand military contingent stationed
in this area.
7.30 p.m. on Saturday evening, February 5, at the
pub of the Avia Airport Hotel, Sayvon.
— All Aussies and Kiwis welcome —



Double images

By ERIC MOSS



IN DECEMBER just a few weeks before the 50th anniversary of Hitler's accession to power, I was one of six Israelis who attended an international conference on "Fascism and Neo-Fascism in Europe," held in a little village in West Germany. Approximately 70 people from 15 different Western and Eastern European countries participated. Of course, the subject matter had special meaning for us Jews. However, beyond this, I found myself continually moved as an Israeli in Germany for the first time.

After a day's train journey from Amsterdam we reach our terminal stop, Bad Harzburg in the Harz Mountains, near the border that separates East and West Germany. In two hours, a bus from the conference centre will pick us up for the last leg of the journey. Meanwhile, we have time to stroll around this little town, about which we know nothing. In three minutes, we all fall under the spell of this beautiful little place. The streets, colourfully decorated for Christmas, are immaculately clean. The stores are filled to the brim with merchandise. There are inviting pastry shops at every corner. After the Mediterranean chaos of our country, can this be real? We ask.

Then, suddenly, next door to each other, I spot: "Goebbels Bookstore," "Himmler's Pastry Shop." A hint of another, awful reality.

Some days later, well into the conference, we learn that it was in beautiful Bad Harzburg that the first national meetings of all the right-wing German political parties were held, in the 1920s. Through those lovely streets marched the first high-booted Nazi soldiers. None of our group ever went back there.

I AM WALKING in West Berlin, in Kreuzberg, the workers' quarter. I round a corner and find myself in a stormy demonstration of angry people. Thirty policemen, with shields and truncheons, are holding back a similar number of wild, nightmarish punks, while some heavily-armed police remove the belongings of illegal squatters from a derelict apartment. There is shouting, yelling, some punching. After 10 days of discussing fascism and police brutality, I am fascinated. I take out my camera and begin snapping pictures madly. I am sure that at any moment someone will snatch my camera away. The scene is ugly and brutal.

Then I look up and see dozens of heads sticking out of windows. Curious neighbours watch, unsmiling, as police cart away amplifiers and stereos, and punks scream in impatient rage.

Suddenly I'm transported back 45 years. Green-coated police are replaced by leather-coated Gestapo; punks are replaced by Jews.

I look up again at the silent, watching neighbours. "They see it all," I think. "Just look at them. They see it all."

IN THE RAILWAY compartment, on the way from Berlin to Hamburg, I ask a very German-looking lady whether she speaks English.

"Yes, though not too well," she pauses. "Are you from America or England?"

I pause and gather courage. "Neither. I'm from Israel."

We both pause. Then she says, rather quietly, "And how do you find our country?"

I hesitate, searching for the right response. "Well, it is very beautiful."

She, with evident relief: "I'm glad to hear you say that."

I, surprised at my boldness: "We have a terrible history, your people and mine."

She, just a little too quickly, a little too excitedly, it seems to me: "But we didn't know. We really didn't know."

IN THE LOCKER ROOM of a heated, indoor swimming pool in a little German resort village, with two other Israelis. Our German companions have gone to the women's locker room to change, leaving us to find our own way to the pool. After putting on our bathing suits we emerge into a corridor, plastered with signs in German and filled with male bathers speaking German. I can neither read the signs nor understand what is being said. Then I spot a picture of a pool with an arrow beside it. As I begin to walk, I am stopped short by another picture that makes me slightly dizzy with a primitive fear. This time I have no difficulty in understanding the German words: "To the showers." The association sends a shudder through me. I go under the showers to wash, and I go under the showers to wash.

Later, I check with the other two Israelis. Each had experienced a shock on seeing the picture. Each had been embarrassed at his own response.

AT A BAR, drinking beer with one of my Israeli friends, T., and a rather crude-looking young German woman. I listen to them exchanging thoughts and feelings about World War II.

"You see," T. explains, "it was awful for me. I grew up knowing my father's whole family was slaughtered in the camps. Much of my mother's too. Systematically and brutally. And here we were alive and well in Israel."

"Yes, I know what you mean," she says. "My uncle was also killed in the war. He was an officer."

T. stares at her blankly. They are talking, but not communicating, in any way. With a look of despair and revulsion, he suddenly says to me, in Hebrew, "I'm leaving. This is ridiculous!"

After his abrupt departure, she asks me what had happened to him. I can't answer her. She wouldn't understand.

DURING a break in our 10-day discussion of Fascism I am having coffee with an older participant, a devout German Catholic who fought in World War II. He was

captured by the Americans and kept in a POW camp in Texas.

I explain that I would like to visit Cologne after the conference. My wife's father was from there and in 1933 was forced to sell his house cheaply before fleeing the country. I had a melodramatic notion that I would like to visit the house: a kind of respect for him and a defiant gesture to the new occupants.

"Well," he says, "I've heard that some municipalities are paying travel and boarding expenses that German Jews can come and visit their old towns."

I think of my father-in-law visiting the home in which he grew up. His father had been killed in World War I, an officer in the German army. He himself, at 19, had been compelled to sell all the family possessions and see his mother and sisters flee to Italy, England and Israel. I tell my German acquaintance I rather doubt he would want to visit his old home, even as the guest of the Cologne municipality.

"Oh, yes," he says, suddenly a little embarrassed at the whole idea. "I see what you mean. But what else can we do?" Then after a moment's silence, "You know, when I was in the POW camp in Texas, our American guards used to say to me, 'You Germans did good work on the Jews. Too bad you didn't finish the job.'"

THE CONFERENCE organizers arrange for a day's trip to Bergen Belsen. They have planned a short stop at a beautiful little town 15 minutes from there. It is, they say, one of the few towns not bombed by the Americans during the war. T. and I should wonder what we are supposed to be doing there on the way to Bergen Belsen: shopping, perhaps. We imagine machine guns on every roof and leather-jacketed soldiers marching on the cobble-stoned square.

In a cafe, over coffee and strudel, we realize that everyone in the town now over 50 must have known of the concentration camp; some maybe even worked there, leaving for work each morning, returning to their families at the end of the day.

"Commuting Kapos," quips T. Later, our bus pulls into the Bergen Belsen parking lot, which looks like a parking lot you'd find next to any shopping centre. Apprehensively, I step off the bus, wondering what awaits me and how I will react. I exchange a few grim words in Hebrew with T. Suddenly, I'm overwhelmed by the thought that here am I a nice Jewish boy from New York, at Bergen Belsen 40 years later, speaking with my friend in Hebrew. A kind of victory? The most moving site at Bergen Belsen, for me, was the Israeli woman walking out quickly, nearly running, tears streaming down her cheeks.

AT ONE afternoon session, we deal intensively and, for the Germans, painfully, with the question of how a people so highly cultured could have reached such depths of brutality. During the break, to

recuperate, some friends and I walk to a lovely restaurant in a nearby forest. Its special attraction is the herd of 15 deer that every afternoon, as darkness falls, come out of the forest to eat the hay left for them under the window. The locals know that they must not arrive after five o'clock: they would scare the deer away.

This particular afternoon, there is an unpleasant incident. My new friend Olav, a Norwegian, out for his afternoon jog and ignorant of the local custom comes running by

Suddenly I'm overwhelmed by the thought that here am I, a nice Jewish boy from New York, at Bergen-Belsen 40 years later, speaking with my friend in Hebrew. A kind of victory?

the restaurant at 5:17, right through the sacred grazing area. One elderly, elegant customer is furious. He jumps up, runs out of the restaurant, and starts yelling at Olav. Olav answers back in Norwegian and keeps on running.

In the context of the afternoon's discussion, an obvious question comes to my mind: "Did this sensitive man protest as much 45 years ago, when Jews were being taken away, as he does today, when the deer are being disturbed?"

ONE EVENING I'm sitting in the bar drinking beer with Wolfgang, a young German who is politically active in a leftist party.

He says, "What I don't understand is why Israel, after its awful experiences, doesn't protest more

when Indians are slaughtered in Brazil or thousands of Argentinians just disappear. You should be more vocal."

I'm annoyed, but not sure why. I answer defensively. "But you know, we took in the Vietnamese boat people when other countries didn't."

I don't think my answer satisfies him, and I go to sleep that night angry that this German has the nerve to demand that we Jews be specially good or noble.

A few days later, Wolfgang annoyed me again. At one of the plenary sessions, he said something about "all the Jews in banking circles in the U.S."

I sprang up, asked for the microphone, and expressed my wish to correct an impression left by the previous speaker.

"There are also Jews," I pointed out, "in the women's liberation movement, academia, and, recently heard, among Tibetan monks practising transcendental meditation in New York." I sat down wondering whether I had overreacted.

Some evenings later, again in the bar, I told a German woman that Wolfgang had really annoyed me. It seemed that with his over-internationalism, his leftist concerns, and his reluctance to discuss the Jewish issue in Germany, he was denying his past. She told me to go over and talk to him about it.

I took him a beer and confronted him. He became defensive. Being a psychologist, I asked him about his father. He said he and his father didn't talk much, certainly not about the war years. I gave him my little psychologist speech about not being able to live with holes in your past. He seemed touched. I suggested that he talk with his father. He said no one had ever spoken with him in quite this way.

On the last night, I gave Wolfgang a souvenir from Israel, an ashtray with the words *I Love Israel* printed on it. A little thing, really. He threw his arms around me.

"We must talk more," he said.

HALF-WAY through the conference, after the visit to Bergen Belsen, and a particularly horrifying film on the Holocaust, I mentioned to the organizers that if anyone were interested, I would be willing to talk about our psychological work in Israel with concentration camp survivors and their children. They immediately arranged a session for five o'clock the next afternoon.

Since this was a recreation time, I expected a handful of people. To my great surprise, nearly all 70 participants turned up. I tried to deliver my talk with a mixture of subdued emotion and analytic description. I spoke for an hour to a very attentive audience. For many, this was their first exposure to a psychologist talking about his work. Also, this was an angle on the Holocaust that seemed to make a very personal impact. There was a long discussion about the repercussions of the Holocaust on the following generations.

When it was over, there was loud applause, and a number of people came up and expressed their appreciation and interest.

I found I was very excited by it all. For me, this was no ordinary lecture. Here was I, an Israeli, giving a lecture in Germany on the psychological results of the Holocaust. But there was something more, something beyond the elation I always feel after a good lecture. I recognized another more primitive emotion. There's a Hebrew word for it: *darka*. I had given it back to the Germans!

PERHAPS a trip begins well before the plane takes off from the runway, and perhaps it doesn't finish exactly at the moment when the plane, days or weeks later, touches down again.

One week before departure date, I hear that there is still a vacancy in the Israeli delegation. We are asked if we know any candidates. Glad to be able to do a friend a favour, I call Yaacov who came to Israel from Poland when he was 12 years old. We have never spoken much about

his early life in Europe at the end of World War II. I give him an enthusiastic description of the fully paid for trip he can take in just seven days.

To my surprise, instead of exclamations of pleasure, there is a strange silence over the telephone. Then:

"No thanks. I'm sure it's an idealistic organization of good Germans. But I hate them. I was there last year on business, and I couldn't wait to get out. I don't want to be a pawn in their game of appealing their consciences. I just don't want to be in the position of enjoying myself in Germany."

I felt ashamed of myself. Three weeks later, several days after I returned, I sought out a colleague, a young psychiatrist who immigrated to Israel from Germany some years ago. I felt a powerful need to share with him my experiences, especially my strange attraction to the young Germans I met.

A good psychiatrist, he listened attentively while I waxed eloquent about my fascinating and moving experiences. I finished with the rather dramatic statement that in my opinion, young Germans and young Israelis should get together, because they can help each other cope with the awful Holocaust trauma passed down to them by their parents' generation.

Then, for the first time, he spoke, and angrily.

"Why should I help them? I can barely help myself on this subject. The Germans committed the worst crime in history. They destroyed my family. I hate them. They're still anti-Semites. I left them behind. I couldn't trust myself among these charlatans treating Germans!"

As with Yaacov a few weeks before, I felt ashamed. Had he been right? Had I become a pawn in helping some Germans salve their consciences?

The writer is the rehabilitation psychologist at the Shalvata Mental Health Centre in Hod Hasharon.

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THE RECENT publication of figures showing an increase since 1977 in the number of poor families has provided Tami with what appears to be an excellent selling point for the Large Families Law it so desperately wants passed.

With Aharon Uzan and Ben-Zion Rubin as minister and deputy minister of labour and social affairs, and with Danny Azriel as director of the National Insurance Institute, Tami is particularly well-placed to bring about needed changes in the country's social welfare system.

During the recent uproar over the poverty figures, this high-powered Tami chorus sang the praises of the large families bill as potentially a major factor in reducing poverty and closing the social gap. Yet their enthusiasm for this politically advantageous bill obscures the fact that it will not solve the problems of two important groups among the disadvantaged — the aged poor and young couples with up to three children.

The main provisions of the bill, aimed at families with four or more children, include increased child allowances, large supplementary mortgages or grants to families living in crowded conditions, grants to cover children's school expenses, and discounts for public transportation and cultural events.

Even though the increased child allowances are limited to those families with an income below a ceiling pegged at three times the average wage (now IS22,000, according to the NII), it will thereby include in its aura of benefits many families that by no stretch of the

imagination can be considered poor or even hard up.

It will, however, definitely help the 6,600 families with four or more children that in 1981 were below the poverty line. But this should not lead us to overlook the fact that about 50 per cent of the 34,000 families below the poverty line in the NII survey had three children or less. Their situation will be even worse if the Treasury has its way and finances the increased child allowances for large families by cutting allowances for the first and second child.

THE POVERTY line used by the NII does not give much of an indication of the degree of hardship experienced by those on or below it, nor is it meant to. The significance of this indicator, which is defined as the mid-point between the lowest and highest incomes among wage-earners, is mostly statistical. It gives the NII an indication of how effective its payments systems are in keeping recipients above an arbitrarily defined income marker.

Those who sink below the line are not necessarily drowning from a social point of view, as perhaps indicated by the fact that the poverty line for a family of four for January 1983 was IS16,000.

TO FIND those who are actually sinking or have already sunk into the depths of hardship and despair, one must look in the local social services bureau, or as it is still popularly known, the welfare office. From a visit this week to the southern district welfare office in Jerusalem,

security of Israel's northern border — that is, the daily defence of the much-discussed 45 to 50 kilometre belt in Lebanon — shall be entrusted to an international force. This means not indeed "stealing the fruits of Israel's victory" for the U.S., but the inevitable early restoration of the PLO to Southern Lebanon.

That is what happened in 1978 after the Litani Operation. The government foolishly succumbed to pressure, withdrew and left the control of the area to UNIFIL. Into the area controlled by UNIFIL, the PLO marauders soon returned. It was from "UNIFIL territory" that some of the PLO operations were carried out.

Now Israel is insisting on what can only be described as the minimal "fruits of victory": no massive physical presence in Lebanon but the maintenance of intelligence equipment to be manned by Israeli soldiers for alerting Israel's security, establishing the signs of demilitarization, reorganization, and the Washington opposition, vigorously. Moreover, it continues to work for the elimination of Major Sa'ad Haddad's militia of Christians and Moslems — the only Lebanese force so far that has defended its hearth and home against PLO terror.

Ambassador Lewis's government is thus resisting the only proposed measures that promise to keep Arafat's barbarians out of Southern

What makes this incident even more disturbing is the fact that it came only days after the obviously planted report from Washington that Israel's insistence on effective security arrangements and facilities in Lebanon would make it almost impossible for the Syrians to leave that country. It seems that the Syrians did not fail to get the message. But they were most "understanding" when they shelled East Beirut, world press assured us; they refrained from sending their bombs in the daytime when the streets are crowded. Instead they attacked civilians by night, causing "only" one dead and a few dozen injured.

AS USUAL, the blame was put on Israel. Had Israel not insisted on security arrangements and on an agreement which guarantees the evacuation of all foreign forces from Lebanon, the Syrians would have had no reason to shell Beirut.

This kind of logic has always been used against Israel. Because of it, many of Israel's battlefield achieve-

Holes in the welfare net

By CHARLES HOFFMAN

located in the old Katamon area, I learned that the classic "social case" family with eight children, a drunken father and a sick mother is quickly becoming an anachronism.

This bureau serves a large population that is representative of many if not most disadvantaged areas in Israel's large cities and towns. Most of its clients today, however, are young couples who have the unfortunate distinction of being second and even third-generation hardship cases.

They are the children of the classic social cases who are now starting their own families and find that the hardships, traumas and deprivations of their upbringing have made it tough for them to function properly as parents, providers or mates.

As the social workers in the bureau related, what usually brings them in for help are the crushing problems of making ends meet that are created by incomes well below the poverty line, plus huge debts incurred by buying flats and moving

to Jerusalem's newer neighbourhoods. Because of their poor schooling, they qualify only for the lowest-paying jobs, which usually bring in an income below today's unofficial minimum wage of about IS10,000.

In their early twenties, they are already in a state of personal and marital breakdown. What can today's welfare services offer them? Not much, it turns out. Most already work, and their incomes are too high to qualify for NII income maintenance, which last month was a little over IS9,000 for a family of four.

SOCIAL POLICIES out of joint with each other create a vicious circle. The Housing Ministry offers large housing loans to young couples from disadvantaged backgrounds, who eagerly take on huge debts to follow what may be their only path to a better life. Yet with their low incomes, they can't pay back the loans on one salary and the wife goes to work, or is persuaded to do so by a social worker.

This often means neglecting her children and home, which only intensifies marital conflicts.

They end up in the welfare office to ask for free day-care, which amounts to IS4,600 per child. They may also need family counseling to untangle their knotted lives. The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs is, in effect, making it possible, through its subsidized day-care, for the troubled couples to pay back their loans to the Housing Ministry.

In the process, the couple has "gone on welfare," like their parents. In our day this doesn't necessarily mean direct cash payments. But it can still entail a loss of self-respect coming from the realization that you can't make it on your own.

WILL the Large Families Law come to the rescue? The answer is a resounding "no." Social workers say that if anything typifies these couples, it is the determination not to be like their parents, which means having fewer children. The worst thing that the law could do for them is to act as incentive to have additional children they do not really want.

Even the minimum wage bill, also being pushed by Tami, will not significantly improve their situation. Another group that won't be helped by the large families bill is the aged poor, which has already been hurt by the cuts in welfare budgets since 1979. There are fewer social workers now, which means cuts in visits to old people to see how they are doing and help them

with their problems. There is also less money now to pay for help with household tasks — basic ones like cooking and cleaning — which often remain undone if no one else is around to do them.

Help for the aged poor may be just over the horizon through the Nursing Care Law, which is supposed to provide NII funds for these and other needs. Years of planning and research have gone into this law, but it is doubtful whether even some of the IS3 billion accumulated in the NII for this purpose will be available this year.

Meanwhile, the continuing cuts in the welfare budgets — in addition to inadequate adjustments for inflation of existing budgets — have eroded the services provided by the bureaus. The official social work regulations specify what type of benefits each category of applicant is entitled to, but the ravaged budgets mean that people get much less than what they officially deserve.

To add confusion to injustice, the amounts allocated for day-care subsidies, help for the aged or other services vary considerably from one place to another. There is no mandatory system of standard welfare benefits that would ensure that the neediest get what they are supposed to get. Under the present set-up, each welfare office applies different standards and somehow muddles through.

The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs is preparing a proposal that would establish such a mandatory system of standard

benefits. But this is considerably below the large families bill on the ministry's scale of priorities. Tami has staked its prestige and future participation in the coalition on the large families bill, so this cause will get first crack at whatever meagre resources can be wheedled out of the Treasury. After months of tough negotiations over the Large Families Law, the Treasury is not likely to be willing to approve another welfare bill so soon.

THERE HAVE BEEN several justifications voiced for the large families bill, among them that the families which contribute the largest portion of children to the country's future should get special benefits and incentives.

This is a legitimate argument, but it is not at issue here. Of concern to us is the misleading exploitation of the poverty problem to help create a public pressure to pass the large families bill, which will most definitely not solve the problems of some groups.

A veteran social worker should have the last say: "We don't deal with nearly as many large families as we used to. But under the bill, many large families who don't need the aid will get it, while many smaller ones who do need it will continue to suffer. It's fine to try to base welfare on universal standards, but one shouldn't pass the large families bill without first insuring minimum standards for those in greatest need."

The writer is a member of The Jerusalem Post editorial staff.

Defending the indefensible

By SHMUEL KATZ

Lebanon. What does this mean if not that Washington has no qualms about the potential restoration of a PLO "establishment" in Lebanon? This logic may sound outrageous — but these are the facts and they are, after all, in complete harmony with our experience in the seven years before 1982 — when Washington looked on in evident indifference at the PLO (and Syrian) atrocities and roused itself only to denounce (and finally to "punish") Israel for its efforts to contain the PLO scourge.

PRECISELY last week the cynicism of U.S. policy was dramatically illustrated by events in Beirut. There American authorities revealed reluctantly that PLO terrorists were emerging unhindered from the area controlled by the Marines to attack IDF soldiers and were then returning unhindered to that area, into which, by agreement, the IDF are forbidden to penetrate. In their dis-

cussions on the subject with Israeli representatives, the Americans made it plain that their non-interference was deliberate. They explained it. The Marines, they said, are a "peace force," and must not be expected to fight the terrorists.

Reagan himself has reinforced these tidings. He announced on Wednesday that it is not the Marines' job to serve as policemen in Beirut. They are there only to help the Lebanese Army maintain order.

The PLO is therefore already re-establishing itself in Beirut by consent of the American Marines, who will do nothing to stop them from doing what they wish. How long will it be then before chaos and bloodshed rule again in Beirut? Are we not entitled to ask if the Marines do not propose to take action to prevent PLO infiltration in any direction, what are they doing in Beirut at all, except to serve as a

sanctuary and to watch the building in "their" area of a new infrastructure for resumed PLO activity?

Would the U.S. ambassador be prepared to suggest that Washington does not know what the Marines are doing (or not doing) in Beirut — and what will happen in Southern Lebanon if its proposals, its reiterated angry demands, are implemented?

IN CALLING upon Israel not to "force the pace" (in seeking what Israel regards as the only realistic guarantee of its security, and indeed of some stability for Lebanon), Mr. Lewis declared that Lebanon "is still a fragile nation, barely able to hold its head above water." He did not hint at the reason why Lebanon is a fragile nation, and who it was that pressed and held its head beneath water.

It is surely not irrelevant to mention that Lebanon was all but smashed completely by the other Arab nations (and the PLO). It is they who pressed upon Lebanon the cancerous presence of the PLO. They "decided" to let Syria loose in Lebanon as a "peace-keeping" force. They encouraged, financed and, in collaboration with the Soviet Union, armed the PLO and watched, with an equanimity equalled only by Washington's, the growth of the Lebanese purgatory. It is Israel alone that made possible,

indeed brought about, the stirrings of recovery in Lebanon.

Ambassador Lewis, however, asks Israel to help put the clock back. Lebanon, he told the Rotarians, "is also an Arab nation that cannot sever its Arab ties." Ties? A new expression for "noose." Those "ties" are subjection to the demands and the deeds of the Arab states, which generated and maintained Lebanon's agony — and the violence from its territory against Israel.

Why does the U.S. not press Riyadh and Cairo and the rest, if not to atone for their sinful share in Lebanon's misery (it is too late for that), at least to stop using Lebanon now as a tool for their Moslem pan-Arab ambitions? Why does Washington not demand that they realize that after all that has happened, Lebanon cannot but strengthen the beginning of peaceful co-existence with Israel for its own good? Why does Washington take for granted every Arab attitude and position, however outrageous, and use the Arab rationale as a reason to get Israel to forego its rights as a sovereign nation?

FINALLY, Mr. Lewis explained that the U.S. does not wish to exploit the situation to enhance its own interests in the struggle against the Soviet Union. No rational

person who follows U.S. policy would dream of making such an accusation. For many years U.S. policy in the Middle East, and a substantial part of its overall global policy, has rather promoted the interests of the Soviet Union. American policy in Lebanon throughout is one great testimony to tragic myopia. The Soviets' Syrian vassal has been encouraged in expansionist, anti-Christian, anti-Israel purposes; protection (past and present) has been given to the PLO — the Soviets' right arm, *inter alia*, in sowing world-wide terror. The PLO also built up a large arsenal of Soviet arms in Lebanon. These are only partial indications of the realities of U.S. strategy. Do we need to mention the central, infallible notion governing that strategy: that Saudi Arabia is a bastion, even the central bastion, of Middle Eastern defence against the Soviets? The complete tale of this style of U.S. policy since the days of Kissinger would fill a rather large volume. Nobody would be foolish enough to suggest that the U.S. seriously expects its actions in the Middle East to enhance its national interests in the struggle against the Soviets.

In sum, the lot of an ambassador, especially a well-meaning one, is not a happy one when he is expected to justify the indefensible follies of his government.

The need for patience

By MOSHE SHARON

ments have been lost, and many more are in danger of being lost.

The West in general and the United States in particular have shown an extraordinary ability to lose their temper when it comes to rebuking and threatening a free, pro-Western, democratic, small and vulnerable country like Israel. Yet at the same time they put on their best manners when they have to deal with racist, fanatic dictators like Saudi Arabia, Libya, Iraq and Syria, or with the PLO corporation of murderers.

IN THE LEBANESE triangle, the Syrian side is of special interest. Its rigidity makes it perhaps the major obstacle to a rapid solution for the Lebanese equation. Syria is interested in maintaining its presence in Lebanon, especially in the Bekaa Valley. This interest dates back to the Forties, when both Syria and Lebanon got their final independence. The creation of "Greater Lebanon" by the French in the early Twenties came at the expense of Syria, which regarded the Bekaa as part of its territory. The national maximalists who advanced the idea of "Greater Syria"

spoke in much wider terms; they denied the existence of an independent Lebanon and claimed the whole of its territory as part of the Syrian state. The presence of the Syrians in east and north Lebanon today thus serves a Syrian national purpose, which Syria will not give up easily.

Moreover, pro-Syrian sympathies have always existed in the Bekaa and among both Moslems and Christians in North Lebanon. In the Bekaa, a large group of Shi'ites supports the Syrian claim to the territory. This body is now better organized, and gets both moral and material support from Iran as well as from Syria. Its major centre is the Baalbek, the capital of the Bekaa. In the north, support for Syria is found among Sunni Muslims in Tripoli as well as among the Christian supporters of former president Suleiman Franjeh, whose main stronghold is the town of Zgharta.

There are also simple signs that the Moslems of Beirut as well as the members of the Syrian National Party (al-Hizb al-Qawmi as-Suri), who are scattered in South Lebanon, would oppose the total evacuation of the Syrians. Moreover, it is not impossible that President Amin Gemayel, who has many personal interests in Syria and maintained good relations with Damascus in recent years, is not eager for a major disagreement with the Syrians.

The situation became even more

complicated when the Americans entered the picture. Having no real ability to put pressure on Syria or the PLO, their major target remains Israel. By sacrificing the Israeli interests, they hope to satisfy Saudi Arabia, which they believe will in turn exert its influence to get Syria and PLO remnants out of Lebanon. All this means that Israel can soon expect to hear the demands that it become the first to leave Lebanon, almost without conditions. The bitter pill will be sweetened by all kinds of useless American guarantees or UN forces.

But Saudi Arabia probably does not wish to see either the Syrians or the PLO out of Lebanon. On the contrary, the PLO's return to Beirut would have suited Riyadh.

Once Israel failed to annihilate the PLO leadership in Beirut, Saudi Arabia convinced the U.S. that the greatest effort should be made to keep the PLO from becoming a "bunch of exasperated men" who might turn to acts of "blind terror" such as blowing up the oil installations. This meant finding a home for them, from which they will be able to carry out their "moderate" political activity. There are many signs that the Americans have already bought this idea, and are now working towards implementing it.

The Saudis, bitter enemies of Israel, have no reason to interfere with the deployment of the Syrian Army against Israel. At the moment, this certainly includes southern Lebanon. The Saudis have stressed more than once that as long as Israel holds onto the Golan Heights, Syria cannot expose its flank in Lebanon.

THE AMERICAN factor has yet another side to it: the presence of the U.S. military in Lebanon. Although the Americans are eager to conceal it, the fact is that thanks to Israel's operation, Lebanon is rapidly becoming an important

American base. Its Marines are on Lebanese soil and the ships of the Sixth Fleet move freely in Lebanese waters, and soon will get full service from Lebanese harbour facilities.

This is a major change in the military situation vis-a-vis the Russians. And it is entirely unreasonable not to expect a Soviet reaction to this sudden change in the Eastern Mediterranean balance of power.

To counterbalance the American presence in Lebanon, the Russians have stepped up their involvement in Syria by supplying the Syrians with SAM-5 missiles, modern T-72 tanks and other weapons, as well as sending a sizeable body of military experts to Syria for the first time.

The presence of Syria in Lebanon has thus become a Soviet interest no less than being one of Syrians. The full backing of Russia also tends to support a bold and stubborn Syrian position.

As things stand, the Syrians have no reason to come to an agreement, which will serve the American purpose or the Israeli one.

On the contrary. Keeping in mind America's record, the Syrians have

ample reason to believe that they can fight the Lebanese out of any meaningful agreement with Israel and drive the Americans to push only Israel out of Lebanon.

In today's situation, Israel needs staying power. There is no easy solution ahead and no quick Lebanese withdrawal on the cards. Indeed, impatience by the Israeli press or the public might render all the sacrifices of Operation Peace for Galilee worthless.

Only if Israel shows unquestionable resolution not to give in on the subject of complete command over the security of the 45 kilometre South Lebanese zone will it be possible to reach a favourable agreement with the Lebanese. For the Lebanese themselves are also putting Israel to the test. If they conclude that Israel is only an American puppet, they will prefer to do business directly with the Americans, as they have already started to do.

Professor Moshe Sharon is the Chairman of the Department of History of the Hebrew University, and former advisor to Prime Minister Begin on Arab affairs.



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THE SHADOW OF A DOUBT

By D'VORA BEN SHAUL / Jerusalem Post Reporter



Amos Baranes

Baranes, who was eventually convicted of the murder, they were also not those of the soldier who found the bag or the police who handled it.

Goldberg maintains that it is reasonable to assume that the prints were those of the person who stuffed her clothing into the bag and hid it, the murderer.

What happened to those prints, Goldberg says, is just one of the mysteries in this case. Another is the question why the clothing in her bag (a pair of white shorts, a knitted T-shirt, a pair of pants and a bra with one strap missing) were immediately sent to the police laboratory but were apparently not checked at the time — or, if they were, the report is missing. The only report available was made six months later, stating that they were not suitable for analysis. There were blood stains and stains that may have been semen and/or urine on the pants and shorts.

One examination, however, was made. There was pollen on the clothing which was not similar to the pollen found at the place where the body was abandoned.

Goldberg maintains that this indicates that she was killed somewhere else, where the police would have also found the strapless bra from her left bra strap and her wallet, both of which were missing. The pathologists reported that Heller had been strangled by a blow on the head and then strangled with her bra strap. She had not been sexually molested.

AN INVESTIGATING team was appointed. The investigators centred their attention on Amos Baranes, 31, of Haifa, who had dated Heller a few times in the weeks before her death. Baranes was remained in custody for investigation by a Hadera judge, but released after three days, the investigators being "fully satisfied that he is innocent."

The investigating team announced that they were at "a dead end" and a new team was appointed.

The second investigating team, headed by former Sgan-Nitzav Shaul Rosolio, approached the case from a new angle. Since Bichonski, Mazal Mizrahi and Heller were all members of the New Left's splinter faction "Maoist-Matzen," there might be a political reason for the murder.

Thinking that Heller's friend

Mizrahi, 19, a soldier, might know something, they took her into custody; they released her when they saw she had nothing to add to the evidence. On December 26 the investigators took Bichonski, Heller's boy friend and the last person to admit having seen her alive, into custody.

Bichonski was kept in custody for 43 days. He claims that he was deprived of sleep, kept in a cold cell without proper bedding, (amputees are especially sensitive to cold), and that at least once his food was drugged.

Just before the last remand period expired, and having been warned by a Hadera judge that if they did not produce evidence they would not get further remand orders, the police released Bichonski. They had no evidence of any sort against him. The judge had also castigated the police for not letting Bichonski see his attorney.

It was at this point that the public first started to ask questions. Is it really possible, in Israel, to arrest a man, hold him for 43 days, deprive him of legal counsel, and then simply admit that there was never any evidence against him?

The second investigating team now also admitted defeat and with pressure from all sides on the police to find the murderer of the young, left-wing poet, they too resigned.

A THIRD TEAM was now appointed, headed by veteran investigator Sgan Nitzav Shaul Marcus, today a Jerusalem attorney. Marcus turned his attention

back to Baranes and arrested him. Marcus did not, however, ask for a remand in the nearby Hadera court where Baranes had already been once remanded, but took him to a court in Nazareth.

Nor did Marcus and his team ask for the remand of Baranes as a suspect in the murder of Rachel Heller — they said he was suspected of having performed indecent acts in the Sharon area.

After five days in custody, Baranes confessed to the murder of the blue-eyed, chestnut-haired woman soldier. He then participated in a film reconstructing the crime. This reconstruction was vital to the police, since a confession without substantiating evidence is not valid for conviction, and there was no other evidence forthcoming.

Baranes went on trial in the Haifa District Court, charged with having strangled Rachel Heller. Even before his trial, during his first appearance in court, when the court had to decide whether the film reconstruction constituted substantiating evidence, Baranes protested his innocence.

He claimed that during the five days he was in custody before he confessed, he had not once been allowed to sleep, that he had never been placed in a cell with a bed, but had been kept in the office of the investigators and had been interrogated by teams of interrogators, working in relay.

He further claimed that he had been handcuffed, blindfolded and beaten, and that he had finally confessed on the fifth day under threats.

He said that he was told, at the end of those five days and nights, that if he did not confess he would be subjected to electric shocks to his genitals and that then he would be given an injection and hanged, as if he were a suicide.

Baranes said that he had, from that point, done exactly what he was told to do. He said that he was afraid to say anything until he could say it publicly in court, because then, when everyone heard it, "the police wouldn't dare do anything to me."

The police denied Baranes's claims. They testified that Baranes had had plenty of sleep, had never been interrogated more than one hour per day (and one day, not at all). They denied that he had been beaten or threatened. Six officers (including Marcus himself) testified that Shaul Marcus, who, Baranes

claimed, had forced him to participate in the reconstruction and actually directed his actions, was not present when the film was made. They also claimed that they only remained with him in order to guard him, but did not interrogate him or prevent him from sleeping.

The court believed the police and Baranes was tried and sentenced to life in prison. His appeal to the Supreme Court was unsuccessful, but Justice Yitzhak Kahane called Marcus's conduct criminal, and suggested that Baranes might institute a civil suit against the policeman.

Goldberg asks: if the police told the truth, and Baranes had adequate sleep, then why is there no record of Baranes having been signed into or out of a cell at any time during those five days? This is standard police procedure and is one of the iron-clad rules. Goldberg also points out that the court castigated Marcus for not having kept an interrogation record as required, and for not having presented it to the court.

Goldberg says he finds it hard to believe that, for five days and nights, a man was guarded at all times by two high-ranking police officers (a job usually done by ordinary policemen), but was only interrogated for one hour a day.

LITTLE was heard of Baranes from the day when the doors of Ramle prison closed behind him in 1976 until five years later, when Ezra Goldberg presented his 50-page memo to the minister of justice, claiming that Baranes was innocent and that there were serious discrepancies in the evidence.

In addition to those previously mentioned, he pointed out that Baranes had indicated one location for the murder in his confession and an entirely different one in the reconstruction. Also, the polygraph report submitted in court was not the original handwritten report, which made no mention of signs leading the polygraph expert to suspect that Baranes was the murderer, but was a later report, typewritten, and signed only with initials.

He also noted that the police protocols entered as evidence were incomplete, often failed to note date, time or place, and in one case were signed by a junior officer, even though, according to the protocol, his senior was present.

Goldberg pointed out that various police officers testified to things Baranes "allegedly said," but which did not appear either in the confession or in the protocols. The minister of justice referred

Goldberg's memo to the office of the attorney-general, and the deputy attorney-general, Yehudit Karp, was asked to investigate the matter.

During the course of Karp's investigation, Sgan-Nitzav Uzi Navot of the Criminal Identification Division told her that Marcus had been present during the filming of the reconstruction and that Marcus himself had edited the film. He further said that he had, at the time, protested that Baranes had not been properly warned that the film would be used in evidence against him, and that in 1975, Navot had told his superiors that he was reluctant to take the stand. This, he said, explained why he had appeared at the hearing and not at the trial, even though it was he who had filmed the reconstruction.

Navot's statement was given added credibility when Meir Kaplan, former head of CID, said that Navot had come to him in 1975 and told him these things and that, feeling unable to advise him, he had taken Navot to the room of the chief of investigations, Arye Shor. Kaplan said that Ya'acov Kedmi, then with the police and now a Tel Aviv judge, was in Shor's room at the time. Kaplan added that he had left Navot with them and that, later, Navot had told him that it had been decided that he (Navot) need not appear at the trial.

On the basis of this testimony Karp turned the matter over to the inspector general of police, Arye Ivzani, who ordered a full police investigation of the charges. As a result, Shaul Marcus and his assistant, Yehuda Albaz, were charged with having perjured themselves in the Baranes case. The Jerusalem District Court found Marcus guilty of perjury and released Albaz due to lack of evidence.

At this point it seemed certain to most observers that Baranes would get a new trial, since proof of perjury or false evidence is one of the criteria for the granting of such a trial.

A good many people were waiting daily for Attorney General Zamir to say that he was asking the president of the Supreme Court to permit a retrial. However, last month, the Supreme Court reversed the decision in Marcus's case and declared him innocent of perjury.

At a press conference on Tuesday, Zamir said that he was not going to initiate a request for a new trial — but this did not preclude the possibility that, if Baranes petitions the president of the Supreme Court for such a retrial, he might recommend it. Zamir also pointed out that whatever his recommendation, the president of the Supreme Court is the one who will decide, and that the court president does not always act according to the attorney-general's recommendations.

Rebutting Sharon

By WOLF BLITZER / Post Washington Correspondent

that the U.S. was actually discouraging the Lebanese Government of President Amin Jemayel from making peace with Israel, he said anyone who believed such things was either "gullible or stupid."

What was important to remember, he said, was that the U.S. favoured the signing of formal peace treaties between Israel and all of its Arab neighbours, including Lebanon. The Lebanese Government, for its part, also "wants friendly relations with Israel," he added, insisting that Lebanon was prepared to go a long way towards meeting Israel's security concerns.

That is why it has agreed to discuss a framework for future relations with Israel in the current face-to-face negotiations. The fact that such discussions are taking place at all is significant, he said.

Still, Lebanon ultimately must be the judge of what is possible, given the "delicate internal consensus" of the country and its financial dependence on other Arab states.

The implication was clear: who would replace Saudi Arabia and other oil-rich Arab states with vast sums of financial assistance to Lebanon if it should move too quickly with Israel? And who would emerge as Lebanon's major commercial trading partners if it were to be cut off from the rest of the Arab world?

Lebanon, Velities said, has to be practical and reasonable. It is currently in the process of making judgments about what it can sustain — without going too far. If the Jemayel government were to upset even the current degree of stability, it would also "not be in the security interests of Israel."

VELITIES WAS indirectly aided in rebutting Sharon's accusations by Democratic Representative Stephen Solarz of New York, one of Israel's best friends.

Solarz, of course, had forcefully pressed Israel's case for strong security guarantees in South Lebanon. Thus, it was in response to his probing questions that Velities disclosed that the Lebanese Government would probably even allow Major Sa'ad Haddad's forces to play a peace-keeping role in South Lebanon, a move that is favoured by Israel.

The congressman, however, recalled his own conversation with Lebanon's late president-elect Bashir Jemayel in Beirut in early

September, nine days before Bashir's assassination.

Unlike Amin Jemayel, Bashir was a close ally and friend of Israel. Personally, he was close to several key Israeli officials, including Sharon and Foreign Ministry Director-General David Kimche. For Israel, Bashir's credentials were solid.

But Solarz pointed out that even Bashir, during that meeting, had argued against Lebanon entering into any immediate, formal peace arrangement with Israel. Such a bold step would simply wreck any chances of establishing a semblance of stability in the country, Bashir told Solarz. Lebanon did not have the luxury that Egypt had in moving so quickly.

What was possible, Solarz quoted Bashir as having said, was the establishment of a *de facto* peace with Israel. It was crucial that Israeli leaders not press Lebanon against the wall to do what might be pleasing to a domestic Israeli audience but what would be counterproductive to everyone's best interests in the long run.

In disrupting the delicate balance in Lebanon, peace with Israel would become even more unlikely.

Velities picked up on Solarz's comments, indicating that even Amin Jemayel — while clearly not as pro-Israel as Bashir — was still prepared today to do what the assassinated Phalange leader had wanted to do: Make real peace in all but name.

"That's a judgment best left to the president of Lebanon," Velities said.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT official, by the way, did not agree with Solarz that the UNIFIL forces in Lebanon should necessarily be disqualified as potential peace-keepers in the south. Yes, Velities said, UNIFIL troops had often failed to protect Israel's northern border after they arrived in the wake of the 1978 Litani Operation. But even some of UNIFIL's most vocal critics in Israel, he said without mentioning names, had recognized that at least some of the UNIFIL units were first-rate in carrying out their responsibilities, often in conditions of great danger.

In any case, he added, the situation in South Lebanon today is totally different. The PLO no longer has any military infrastructure in the area, as it did before the war. There is no more of a PLO "state within a state" in Lebanon. "That's

a very important difference," said Velities, and under these new circumstances, he concluded, UNIFIL may actually be able to do an adequate job in maintaining the peace.

Regarding the prospects of Jordan's King Hussein joining the U.S.-sponsored Arab-Israeli peace process, Velities said flatly: "I'm optimistic." The PLO still had to give the final green light, which could come during the next meeting of the Palestine National Council, scheduled for February 14 in Algiers. At the same time, Velities — like Reagan earlier in the day during a White House meeting with American Jewish leaders — appealed for a permanent freeze on Israeli settlements on the West Bank. Together with some real progress in the Lebanese negotiations, such a halt to settlement activity could prove to be the essential ingredients in Arab-Israeli peace-making right now.

FOR THE U.S., Velities said, there were some serious credibility problems in the Arab world at present. Many influential Arabs simply believe that Israel and Syria, somehow, have conspired to stall the Lebanese negotiations in order to carve up the country for themselves. There have even been press reports, he said, that Israel and Syria may have had some "clandestine meetings."

"We have no evidence of this," said Velities. "We do not believe that there has been any such collusion."

Another credibility problem facing Washington, he said, was the suspicion in the Arab world that the U.S. was actually behind the Israeli moves in Lebanon in the first place.

A great boon to the peace process, he said, had been Israel's 1981 withdrawal from Sinai as part of the peace treaty with Egypt. Many Arabs were flabbergasted that Israel had actually left Sinai. They thought Israel would find an excuse not to do so. But since then, he said, the Arabs have come to doubt that Israel will ever follow suit on the West Bank and Gaza — and that has been a serious obstacle standing in the way of broadening the peace process.

Velities pinned much of the blame on the current stalemate in the Camp David peace negotiations directly on Jordan, the Palestinians and other Arabs. As ambassador in Amman in 1978, he had strongly appealed to them — for their own good — to accept the framework

accords as a basis for negotiations with Israel. If they had actually read the Camp David document, he said, "this (Arab-Israeli) problem may have been behind us by now."

WHILE VELITIES was testifying, Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger took the occasion of the latest confrontation between U.S. Marines and Israeli soldiers in Lebanon to lash out bitterly against Israeli policy in general.

In a "whole set of problems," he said, it was "very disturbing," "unnecessary" and "basically damaging to the President's effort to secure peace in that whole area."

His comments contrasted sharply with those made by Velities as well as those made by Reagan during his meeting with Jewish leaders earlier in the day.

In much less strident words, the State Department also had publicly complained about the latest incident, considered by Washington to be the most serious yet in recent weeks.

Acting U.S. Secretary of State Kenneth Dam later called in the Israeli Embassy minister, Benjamin

Netanyahu, for an explanation. That meeting was described as "friendly" and "understanding" by the embassy, which publicly denied that Israel had violated the terms of an agreement reached last week during discussions involving U.S. and Israeli military officials in Lebanon.

Still, the incident quickly came to dominate U.S. media attention. One marine actually involved in the incident was interviewed by CBS News. He said an American captain at one tense point had even "unholstered his 45-calibre pistol, lowered a magazine into it and put it at a 45-degree angle in the air." The Israeli tank commander then threatened to drive right over him, he said, but the Marines, after jumping on top of one of the Israeli tanks, persisted and eventually the Israeli soldiers drove away after receiving fresh radio instructions.

Clearly, Weinberger and the Pentagon were anxious to press the issue and to weaken Israel in the U.S. The State Department, once a greater nemesis for Israel in Washington than the Pentagon, was more understanding.

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THE WORDS "plastic surgery" conjure up to you no more than visions of a new nose or a face-lift, then you are not up-to-date.

One of the few medical specialties (apart from pathology) that deal with the whole body, plastic surgery can remodel, reconstruct and refurbish for medical as well as for aesthetic reasons.

Plastic surgery departments in most major Israeli hospitals treat everything from congenital abnormalities to burns; these are covered by health insurance schemes. Cosmetic surgery — of the face-lift variety — is done mostly on a private basis. However, there are circumstances in which Kupat Holim will finance your new nose or fix your bat-ears, which we'll talk about later.

First to the less glamorous but more vital area of general plastic surgery. Headed by Dr. Isaac Kaplan, the plastic surgery department at Beilinson Hospital in Petah Tikva is carrying out a variety of operations, as described by deputy-department head Dr. Moise Ben-Bassat.

Starting at the top and working downwards, we are very busy with congenital deformities such as a hare-lip, cleft palate, underdevelopment of facial bones, malformation of ears. "Sometimes," says Ben-Bassat, "it is necessary to construct a whole ear, for example."

Much plastic surgery, he says, is concerned with the genitalia, both male and female. A common defect is for the opening of the penis to be in the wrong place. This is corrected for aesthetic reasons, and also because it can cause sterility.

Augmentation of the penis is not done at Beilinson, "but we do treat impotence by inserting a prosthesis into the penis." On the principle that it's "better all the time than never," the result of this operation is a permanent erection to which, says the doctor, the patient must simply get accustomed.

"We do a lot for the paraplegic who has lost sensation in the sexual organs," he adds. "Also, in cases of complete amputation, we do have ways to reconstruct the penis to make it more or less sensitive and functional."

For the female, the most common operation performed is construction of an artificial vagina if, due to a congenital birth defect, a woman is born without one.

Hermaphroditism — the presence of external genitalia of one sex and internal genitalia of another — is another commonly treated phenomenon. The newborn baby is submitted to extensive tests by pediatric endocrinologists, psychologists and surgeons, to determine what his or her sex should be before any surgery is carried out. At Beilinson, a special surgical technique is used on baby girls to preserve sensation in the clitoris.

Breasts can be too big, too small or asymmetrical, and although operations to correct these defects might be considered cosmetic, there are many medical justifications for them, too.

The woman with a bountiful bosom might also suffer from severe backaches, for instance. Breast augmentation is more likely to be desired for psychological reasons, but these are often considered sufficient medical grounds for the operation.

Breast reconstruction after mastectomy are also done, depending on the tumour, its malignancy and location. Most surgeons prefer to wait a while before reconstructing, while some do it immediately after mastectomy, while the patient is still on the table.

Says Ben-Bassat, "We prefer to wait as we feel it's not right to reconstruct a breast which has had a malignant tumour in it. The patient has been through great trauma and should be more relaxed before undergoing reconstruction. Also, we like to see what's going on and be sure the woman is cured."

During my tour at Beilinson, I met Yona, a 44-year-old woman who had a breast removed 16 years ago, and only now had decided on breast reconstruction. Ben-Bassat explained that "today there is more awareness amongst women, but surgeons are less enthusiastic than a few years ago. The cosmetic results are not that beautiful."

"Sometimes the woman has to undergo two or three operations under general anaesthesia, and what is most discouraging is that we often have to reduce the healthy breast as well as reconstruct the affected one to achieve symmetry. Many women now prefer outside camouflage than going through all that for dubious results."

Surprisingly, one in 300 babies is born with some defect to hands and feet — for instance, with six or even seven fingers, or with several fingers

The kindest cut

From war wounds to nose-jobs, plastic surgery is far more than merely "cosmetic," Gloria Deutsch learns.



and toes joined. These operations all fall into the domain of plastic surgery as does maxillo-facial surgery which is done in close cooperation with orthodontists.

Israeli plastic surgeons have all too much experience with war wounds, including both burns and all kinds of bullet and shrapnel wounds. There is not always full agreement as to how war victims should be handled. In Beilinson, war wounds are treated as any other kind of wound. After being cleaned up, they can be closed, as opposed to the system used in the Vietnam war and other wars in this country, where all injuries were left open for fear of infection and only closed after time had elapsed. Most surgeons in Israel still do not agree with this approach.

Regarding burns, the treatment in his and most plastic surgery departments in the world, says Ben-Bassat, is to separate the sloughed skin as soon as possible and replace it with skin grafts. What if the patient is badly burned all over?

"We can take skin from someone else — even other animals. After the '73 war, grafts were taken from relatives. We also use a lot of pigskin which is brought over ready from the U.S."

"Obviously," he adds, "there is no substitute for a man's own skin, but these measures are taken to give temporary cover until the patient improves and it's possible to take

his own skin. Fortunately, in the last war we didn't have such bad burns. A lot of new protective measures were in force which saved lives."

Another area of plastic surgery — which prompts many ethical questions — is that of performing operations on children suffering from Down's Syndrome (mongoloidism) to improve their appearance.

"I think it's absolutely justified and we do it here in the department, although not routinely," says Ben-Bassat. The operation, which involves pulling back the ears and amputating part of the tongue, was greatly publicized recently during the visit of a German doctor who specializes in it.

Finally, on to the subject of cosmetic surgery. The burning question is, after all those years of paying my Kupat Holim dues, can I get them to fork out for my face-lift?

The answer lies in whether or not I can provide medical grounds for needing a face-lift. In the case of a person wanting a new nose, for example, it can often be shown that he or she has a breathing problem or some deviation due to fracture or tumour, which demands such an operation. Kupat Holim will pay, under these circumstances. If it's purely for cosmetic reasons, the new nose must be "constructed" privately.

But wait! Psychiatric recommendation is a definite medical justification for some kinds of plastic sur-

gery. The woman whose tiny breasts or overgrown proboscis is causing her genuine distress can get her operation under Kupat Holim.

Indeed, there are people who suffer acute depression because of their physical defects. To get Kupat Holim to agree, you will need a thorough psychiatric examination and have to be really disturbed.

And the face-lift? Surely Kupat Holim won't underwrite that? "We did one quite recently," Ben-Bassat says. "It was a woman in a public position who had lost a great deal of weight and was badly wrinkled as a result. Her work suffered — in fact, she became unable to function properly because of her appearance."

Another Beilinson case concerned a woman whose mother-in-law taunted her about her nose, causing her to become suicidal.

"Results have shown that after these cosmetic operations, the whole personality changes for the better. They can be considered as cures for a definite pathological condition," the doctor explains.

A side-benefit of doing these cosmetic operations at public expense is that doctors in training are able to learn their profession. Otherwise, it is difficult for a potential plastic surgeon to acquire the necessary know-how.

Still, the majority of people accept that the ageing process is inevitable and they come to terms

with their sagging and wrinkles without rushing to the valium bottle. For those women and men who do not accept it, all they need are a fistful of dollars and a certain amount of courage.

Miriam had her first "nose-job" when she was just out of high school, 15 years ago. In those days, if you didn't want to walk around with a big nose all your life, you did the operation with as much subterfuge as is involved in an illegal abortion today. Miriam — who had been a shy introverted schoolgirl — remembers family members commenting on how she had changed and mumbling something about her new hair-do.

Today she is a successful businesswoman, exuding confidence. She has no doubt that the operation made her feel better and improved her personality. But she wasn't satisfied with her new nose.

"I'm a perfectionist in everything and most of all, in my appearance. Two years ago I did it again and this time there were medical complications. The nasal passage was blocked and I couldn't breathe properly."

She intends to undergo a third operation, with another surgeon. "In spite of everything I've been through, I'll keep on having cosmetic surgery when I need it. When the time comes for a face-lift, I'll do that too. I persuaded a girl in my office to have corrective surgery for her eyelids — it changed her whole life. At 28, she had her first boyfriend."

Who are the women who elect to undergo often dangerous surgery for the sake of their appearance? A survey conducted by the British Association of Cosmetic Surgeons, published in *Cosmopolitan* magazine, recently, showed that it is not the erstwhile great beauties seeking to retrieve their youth, nor the exceptionally plain women who turn to cosmetic surgery, but the average woman-next-door type who tends to be obsessed with her one "defect" — whether undersized breasts or oversized bottoms. Many are single, divorced, or have a boyfriend younger than themselves.

Yehudit, a 35-year-old mother of two, with long blonde hair and shapely, is an attractive woman, yet all she saw, whenever she looked in the mirror, were the pouches under her eyes.

"I became so obsessed that I rare-

ly removed my dark glasses or went shopping in brightly lit supermarkets. A casual encounter at a party with a woman who had done the operation got me thinking about cosmetic surgery, which just hadn't occurred to me as a solution. I investigated the operation at great length and knew I was taking a chance."

There is no doubt that the woman whose self-regard (or vanity) makes her want to undergo surgery is risking a lot more than a large sum of money. She may end up looking worse than before.

Post-operative complications include blood clotting, haemorrhaging, infection and scarring. Women after face-lifts report loss of sensation in the cheeks and irregular hairlines. Yehudit might have contracted an infection which would produce scarring and even deformity. Taking away another few millimetres of skin might have left her with bulging eyes. The only safeguard one has, is to go to the best plastic surgeons around and hope for the best.

Yehudit's operation was a success but to the casual observer she looks no different than she did before. "But I feel different," she affirms. "Before I felt a freak, now I'm normal." She says she is better tempered with her children and claims she feels she is more desirable.

In spite of the dangers and the expense of plastic surgery for cosmetic reasons, business is booming. The "Jewish" nose is definitely not a myth, according to one surgeon who works only privately and operates on the nose more than on any other part of the body. Incidentally, 20 per cent of his patients are men (who come in first for noses, second for ears).

As to the cost, the fee for plastic surgery varies from about \$500 for two eyelids, to \$1,200 for a face-lift. Not too excessive, but before you rush into anything, consider the horrendous cost of private hospitalization: \$18,000 per day including the use of the operating theatre, and \$18,100 for every additional day. An abdomen-lift can require up to a week's stay. Then there's the fee for anaesthesia to consider.

Plastic surgeons may or may not be dream-makers, but one thing is certain: You can't buy your good looks cheap — unless you're "certifiable."

WHAT DO convicted Palestinian terrorists Farouk Abu-Hassan, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, and song-writer Naomi Shemer have in common?

They have all been interviewed by a radio announcer named Sheila Zucker for her show on WEVD, the Jewish station in the New York area. She is now here on yet another whirlwind trip — her fifth in two years — to tape a new series of interviews.

"I grew up at a time when nice Jewish girls from Long Island became teachers, got married, had kids and went shopping," says Zucker. "But things have to be done."

"Doing things" for her has meant launching into a career in radio broadcasting — after two university degrees, two other careers and three children — which has taken her to Lebanon at the height of the recent war, to a terrorists' cell in Ashkelon Prison, to the offices of Israeli mayors and politicians, and into the homes of thousands of WEVD listeners.

"Everyone's interesting,

everyone's got a story," she says. "It's never boring. Sometimes I do continuing interviews with people after some time has passed — like with Major Sa'ad Haddad."

Within less than six years, the 40-year-old Zucker went from hearing a woman news announcer on the station and saying to herself, "Hey, I can do that!" to becoming an announcer, and eventually director of news at WEVD. But the twice-weekly "Sheila Zucker Show," nearly totally comprised of interviews taped in Israel, is her pride and joy.

"I've been doing a half-hour show for five years," Zucker explains. "One of the reasons I started coming here to tape was that after I visited and saw what it was really like, I realized that America doesn't know what's going on in Israel."

She was particularly struck by this last summer when she went up to Lebanon three weeks after the war broke out.

"Being the news freak that I am, I'd seen it all on TV at home — the total destruction, the mothers cry-

Making waves

New York's WEVD radio show producer Sheila Zucker finds Israel a good talking point, Amy Levinson discovers.

ing. It was all so horrible," says Zucker. "Driving around Lebanon in a car with the Israeli tourist symbol on it, I recognized places but they didn't look anything like what I had seen on TV."

"People waved at us as we went by and shopkeepers offered us food. People actually thanked us for coming — it was surrealistic, nothing like what I expected."

During that nearly 10-week visit, Zucker sent daily news broadcasts about the situation in Lebanon to WJNY, a "soft music" station in New Jersey. She also arranged, through the Broadcasting Authority and the censor's office, to conduct a question-and-answer show between a listening audience in Dallas, Texas and interviewees at her

headquarters at the Jerusalem Plaza.

"Each Sunday while I was here, I broadcast an interview to Dallas and people there could dial a local number and be 'patched through' to us," Zucker explains. "I tried to have believable people to explain what was going on." One of her interviewees, for example, was Hans Benedict, Middle East correspondent for Austrian radio and television, who had accompanied each army division during manoeuvres in Lebanon. She herself visited Beaufort Castle, spent time with Israeli troops and, accompanied by her brother, a child psychiatrist, went into a Lebanese hospital in Sidon where she conducted an interview with a doctor.



War notwithstanding, Zucker decided to bring her children (the oldest is 16) with her to Israel last summer. While she raced around Lebanon filing stories, her children went to camp in Netanya and traveled to see her in Jerusalem every two weeks or so ("My kids, who aren't even allowed to take a train into New York!").

Zucker makes two visits to Israel a year, each at least about a month long. Her husband, who imports fancy silk flowers and feathers from the Far East, also travels abroad for his job.

"It's not easy with the family," Zucker admits, "but it all seems to work out with a lot of careful planning. I leave a full freezer with food, and my husband and parents — who live in Israel part of the year — take care of the kids. I have friends who also look in on them."

Asked about her relationship with her two sons and daughter, Zucker says: "I really think that my career has made it better. This way, the time we spend together is special — they know when I'm going."

"I think they enjoy the fact that their parents' friends listen to my shows...it gives them a role model they wouldn't otherwise have."

Besides the fact that "The Sheila Zucker Show" has had the most positive response from WEVD listeners of all the station's programmes, Zucker has also received recognition for her *Israel Bonds* (the Eleanor Roosevelt Humanitarian award), a citation from American Mizrahi Women, and a "Mother of the Year" award from the Monsey (New York) Jewish Centre. She was particularly thrilled

with the latter, she says.

Two years ago, following a year of working a hectic schedule as news director, she approached the WEVD management and suggested her idea for taping in Israel. They agreed and Zucker, who quit the news, began to produce the interview show on her own, making all connections with prospective interviewees in Israel with the help of the Government Press Office.

"I don't think that being a woman has had any effect on (my career). In fact, people enjoy being interviewed by a woman because it seems to put them more at ease, especially if you start out by kidding around."

Aside from producing "The Sheila Zucker Show," she is busy with a number of volunteer activities, such as directing public relations for the annual springtime "Salute to Israel" parade in Manhattan. But New York is not destined to be her home forever: Zucker says she and her family are considering aliya.

"Every time I leave Israel, I have to get acclimated to being back," she says. "This is really home."

ON COLD winter evenings, the colour of a bubbling pot of stew whets the appetite and warms the atmosphere at a dinner party.

There are almost no last-minute things to do in this menu, so this dinner can wait almost until your guests are ready to sit around the table for a delightful meal. Note that preparation of the main dish starts the day before.

MENU

Chopped Liver Paté, served with toasted slices of twisted rolls and cocktails.

Chicken Broth with Thin Noodles

Marinated Herb Beef Stew

Celery Cabbage Salad with Caesar Salad Dressing

Apple Sauce

Mango Chutney

Lemon Snow

Chopped Liver Paté

Makes about 2-1/2 cups

400 gr. chicken livers, trimmed and halved

400 gr. onions, coarsely chopped

1/2 cup chicken fat, rendered

1/2 cup brandy (any kind will do)

1/2 cup fresh white pepper, to taste

125 gr. celery with leaves, diced

2 tbs. fresh dill

4 litres cold water

salt, fresh white pepper to taste

250 gr. thin noodles

Boil noodles in salted water for 10 minutes, drain and set aside. In an eight-litre kettle, place all the ingredients, except noodles. Bring to a boil, skimming froth as it rises. (A flat strainer is useful for this step.)

Cover and let simmer for 3 hours. Cool slightly and strain broth through a fine strainer. Discard solids. Chill and skim fat. Serve soup boiling hot with the noodles.

Note: Remove and reserve any meat from wings for another use — the meat can be frozen.

Marinated Herb Beef Stew

This is an inexpensive, delicious meal-in-a-dish. Don't let the word "stew" throw you off. This dish is special.

Serves 12

2 kilos boneless beef, cut into bite-size (goulash)

1 1/2 cups dry red wine

4 tbs. red wine vinegar

2 bay leaves

4 garlic cloves, thinly sliced

1 tsp. crushed black peppercorns

2 tsp. each: sweet basil, thyme, ground ginger

Pot luck

Jeanne Weisgal stews in her own juice.

dredge in flour. In a Dutch oven, brown beef cubes in the fat in batches, transferring them as they are browned to a large 5 1/2-litre casserole, suitable for using at the table.

Pour the beef broth, water and reserved marinade into the Dutch oven. Let cool. Scrape up all the brown bits left in the pot and transfer this mixture to the casserole.

Over low heat, stirring occasionally so that the meat doesn't stick, simmer the beef slowly, covered, until just tender for about 1 1/2 hours.

Add potatoes to the casserole, mix with gravy and transfer casserole to a preheated 205° C. (400° F.) oven. Bake, covered for 30 minutes. Add onions, mix and bake an additional 30 minutes. Add carrots, mushrooms, and green beans, mix and bake an additional 20 minutes. Serve from the casserole.

Celery Cabbage Salad with Caesar Salad Dressing

I love this crispy vegetable because it can be mixed with the dressing hours ahead and never get soggy.

2 large heads celery cabbage (about 750 gr. each)

125 gr. green onions, thickly sliced, including green

Dressing:

1/2 cup olive oil

1/2 cup red wine vinegar

1 tbs. lemon juice

1 can flat anchovies, halved, with the oil

Place dressing ingredients into a jar, cover and shake to mix. Pour the dressing over the salad and toss well to mix. Refrigerate for at least one hour, tossing occasionally.

Apple Sauce

This unusual apple sauce is easy to make, but requires long, slow cooking. Save this recipe — it'll be used in future for an Apple Sauce Cake.

Makes about two litres

2 kilos firm, tart apples

1 large lemon, unpeeled, thinly sliced, seeded

1-3 tbs. brown sugar, to taste

5 pieces whole cinnamon stick

1 tsp. each: ground nutmeg, ground allspice

1/2 cup water or cider

Do not peel apples. Wash, quarter and core. Slice very thinly with a mandoline or food processor.

In a large saucepan, combine apples with rest of ingredients. Simmer, barely, over very low heat, stirring occasionally, until the apples are brown and have disintegrated, about 4 hours. Transfer to a bowl to cool, discard cinnamon. Store, covered, in fridge. Lasts at least one week and can be frozen.

Mango Chutney

Chutney is delicious with any kind of meat. Stored in small attractive jars, it is perfect for gifts to a grateful host or hostess.

Makes about three litres

175 gr. unpeeled almonds, chopped

In an eight-litre pot, bring sugar and vinegar to a boil, stirring frequently. Add rest of ingredients, cover and simmer, stirring occasionally over low heat, for three hours.

Store in covered jars in the fridge. Lasts almost indefinitely. Serve in small sauce bowls.

Note: Soak dried ginger root in lots of boiling water, changing water frequently, until it is soft. Peel, then mince.

Lemon Snow

A cooling, refreshing, light dessert.

Serves 10 to 12

14 gr. unflavoured gelatin

1/4 cup cold water

2 cups boiling water

1/2 cup sugar

1 cup lemon juice

2 tsp. grated lemon rind, about 1/2 lemon (see note)

3 egg whites

3 tbs. sugar

Soften gelatin in the cold water for five minutes. Add boiling water and 1/2 cup sugar and stir until gelatin and sugar are dissolved. Add lemon juice and rind. Cover and refrigerate until the mixture is syrupy, about three hours.

Whip the mixture until foamy.

Separately, beat egg whites until stiff. Gradually add three tbs. sugar, while beating. Carefully, but thoroughly, fold whites into lemon mixture. Divide the "snow" among 10 or 12 sherbet or champagne glasses. Refrigerate until firm, about two to three hours.

Note: If you have a food-processor, peel lemon with a vegetable peeler, taking only a thin strip without the white pulp. With the steel knife in the machine, combine the sugar and peel, and run food-processor until peel is grated.

Today is edited by Joanna Yehiel.

Georgie

Giant Sale

Wigs at less than cost price, in an unprecedented campaign offer of Georgie prestige wigs

★ Turban ★ Bravo ★ Arabesque ★	IS 600
★ Chignon ★ Tango ★	IS 650
★ Obie V ★ Obie X ★ Lady Diana ★	IS 700
★ Boccaccio ★	IS 1000
Other models at	IS 500

Sales will begin on Motzei Shabbat, 22 Shvat — February 5 at 8 p.m. at Salon

TSIPI

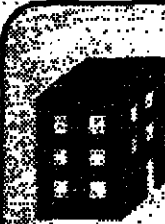
Bnei Brak, 40 Rehov Herzog, Tel. 795388.

Take advantage of this rare opportunity!

THE JERUSALEM POST

HALUACH HEHADASH - Classified Advertisements in cooperation with MA'ARIV. HA'ARETZ. HA'IR. KOL HA'IR.

All classified advertisements for Friday submitted to Haluach Hehadash head office by 5 p.m. Thursday preceding publication appear in this section.



Flats

Mortgage

Eligibility certificate for young couples, at Mishkan. Details at Bank Hapolim branches.

Contractors

We'll exchange your old flat with Gan flat, no competitors. Mortgages until 151,000,000. 4.4% 5.6 room flats, best locations in Petah Tikva. Gan, 20 Haim Ozer, Petah Tikva. Zaneli Keren and Sons build in Rishon LeZion, 4.4% room flats, immediate entrance and under construction. (05-9991) Rishon LeZion, luxurious flats, special payment terms. 991343.

Furnished Rooms

For tourists, north Tel Aviv, furnished room, central heating 94844.

Holon-Bat Yam

Loans on easy terms to purchase new or used cars. Moore, 05-33702-3-4, 04-64381. Car Fair at Car City, on Tuesday and Thursday.

Flats for Sale

3-3 1/2 ROOMS

Bat Yam, Ramat Hanassi, 3 1/2, near shopping center, Tel. 785664. 05-23343.

Flats for Rent

Bat Yam, Sheshet Hayamin, 2 1/2 rooms, balconies, phone, 666765. Kiryat Shalom, Holon, 4, fitted cupboard, refrigerator, Tel. 740059, Ashdod.

Dan Region

Flats for Sale

Ramat Gan, 3 star furnished flat, modern, 3 Rehov Brazil, 4 1/2, 5, Sundays-Thursdays, 16:00-18:00. Saturday, 10:00-13:00, 16:00-18:00. Details, S.A.P. Ltd. 02-68849. Ashdod-Israel Investments Ltd., 02-650281.

Villas & Houses

Naveh Buildings in Lamed, last exclusive roof flat, social price, including residence level, 140sq.m., balconies, spacious roof + room. Tel. 02-241166.

Flats for Rent

Naveh Buildings, Yehoshua Bin Nun, north Tel Aviv, luxury flat, 4 rooms, 127sq.m., first floor, on pillars, central air conditioning, private heating, Tel. 02-241166.

Flats for Sale

Netanya, opposite Ramat Ramat, luxurious flats, 4 1/2 rooms, Model flat can be viewed all week and Saturday, details on site, and Gad, 173 Dizengoff, Tel Aviv, 02-240128.

Flats for Rent

Ramat Gan, 2 rooms, well kept, 45,000, Tel. 732722.

Flats for Rent

Petah Tikva, luxurious, air conditioning, system, carpets, plastic ceiling, 03-913281.

Flats for Rent

Petah Tikva, prestigious area, luxurious 4 room flat, heating, parking, 135sq.m., 03-922954.

Flats for Rent

Ramat Gan, Shikun Vatikim, 4 ground floor, garden, solar heater, 02-257455.

Flats for Rent

House in planning on corner plot, in Yavneh, Build-Your-Own-Home, 052-19216.

Flats for Sale

For rent, Sdema (near Gdara), 2 rooms + dining, 03-421220.

Flats for Sale

Herzliya Pithah, 4, 4 dining, quiet location, 130,000, 02-266731.

Flats for Sale

Asdod, near Rehovot, villa for rent, 5 rooms + phone, garden, 055-91249.

Flats for Sale

Elad, 4 double conveniences, near sea, view, 057-76017.

Flats for Sale

Elad, 4 spacious, in multi-storey, 545,000, Tel. 057-90991.

Flats for Sale

Free service! For flat owners, rental, Amir, 03-442376, 03-457259.

Flats for Sale

Lamed, penthouse, 7th floor, 3 large rooms, immediate, 516,000, Anglo-Saxon, 05-286181.

Flats for Sale

Sharett, 3, second floor, lift, modern furnishings, 180,000, 03-23636.

Flats for Sale

Rehov Philadelphia, south Zikhron, renovated flat, American kitchen, 3, 106sq.m., 70,000, Tel. 03-478258.

Flats for Sale

Bat Yam, 3, second floor, luxurious furnished, phone, parking, double conveniences, lift, 02-269642, mornings.

Flats for Sale

Ramat Aviv, 3 rooms, third floor, renovated, wall cupboards, 41,493.

Flats for Sale

Migdalei Naveh, 4 + central cooling and heating, 7th floor, 180,000, 03-26366.

Flats for Sale

First come first served! Yav Eyalahu, 4, well arranged, completely furnished, double, 180,000, on pillars, immediate! 02-729759.

Flats for Sale

David Hamelech, penthouse, wonderful, high, wonderful condition for serious, 248731.

Flats for Sale

Blau, 160sq.m., spacious rooms, 513-3,000, 248731.

3-3 1/2 ROOMS

Rehovot, 3 room flat, wonderful. Home, 02-714053; work, 02-240992.

Flats for Rent

Rishon LeZion, 4, phone, second floor, parking, 922038, not Shabbat.

Vehicles

Cars for Sale

Buying cars for spare parts, also after accident, selling used spare parts for all types of vehicles. 03-838300.

Personal Import for Opel Ascona

Kadett, German manufactured, immediately available!! Mazi Peleg-Haim Manovich, 491677, 492482, 30 Sokolov, Ramat Hasharon, Rehov Yisrael, 107 Jabotinsky, Tel Aviv, opposite Gymnasia, Herziya, 444704.

Loans on easy terms to purchase

new or used cars. Moore, 05-33702-3-4, 04-64381. Car Fair at Car City, on Tuesday and Thursday.

ALFA ROMEO

Personal service at A. Ilan, Central Garage, Preferred Business, 983, 8 Rehov Tsvet, Tel Aviv, 02-335325. Alfa Romeo, 1974, running-in, after full overhaul, excellent! 03-908727.

AUDI

Bargain! Due to departure, Audi 100, 1973, excellent, 03-754539.

Audi 100 G.L., 1973, automatic, air-conditioned, good condition, 03-91005.

Audi 100, 1973, year test, 051-23850; 041-23920.

Audi 80, automatic, 1977, second owner, 152,500, 03-33785.

Must sell! Audi 100 L.S., automatic, 1973, 03-884331.

AUSTIN, MORRIS

Bargain! Mini station, 1961, improved, like new, 03-741280, 03-73908.

AUTOBIANCHI

Autobianchi, 1979, one owner, 38,500, extras, 15194,000, 417251.

B.M.W.

B.M.W., 1983!! Special models, improvements, extra! Surprising prices! 23217, 03-231112.

COMMERCIAL CARS

Buy a new hydraulic crane, manufactured by P.M., without chassis, 03-217740, 03-255875; 315116, evenings.

CONTESSA

Contessa 1967, 1300, excellent, radio, additions, 27,000, 03-952870.

FIAT

Fiat 124, special, third owner, 1973, good condition, 04-962211, David Saragov.

Fiat 128, 1974, excellent condition, radio, 592055.

Rimmo 1300, 1981, 25,000km., air-conditioned, passport to passport, 04-2192.

Fiat 131, 1600, 1976, one owner, year test, 03-361393.

Fiat 127, 1974, well-kept, 760168, 124, special, automatic, 1974, engine, 03-829031, 03-392340, evenings.

Motorbikes

Motorbike, 1976, Mustang model, 15,000, test, overhaul, 03-851313.

Super Sport, 1968, renovated, year test, 03-26582.

For sale, Puch Maxi S, 1 Haavodah, Tel Aviv, Noach.

B.M.W. R 100 S, 1977, 50,000km., 3,800, 03-49230.

FORD

Corina, 1964, excellent mechanically, after overhaul, radio, 03-27168, 03-35322.

For sale, Ford Cortina, automatic, 1974, bargain, 03-780723.

Corina, 1974, 1600, automatic, well-kept, excellent, 751908.

Escort, 1972, 4 doors, 1100, 03-23438.

Taurus, 1970, automatic, power steering, excellent mechanically, 155,000, Doron, 03-960495.

Corina, super, automatic, 1970, excellent, second owner, 03-755914.

Corina, 1960, 1968, well-kept, 65,000, Arad, 057-98091, 057-97713.

Corina GL 2000, 1978, air-conditioned, vinyl roof, 03-779749.

Corina 66, 1981 engine, new gear, floor clutch + test, 743148.

HILLMAN

Sale, Hillman, 1969, excellent, year test, 03-44389.

MERCEDES

Mercedes 230, 1978, personal import, like new, 02-525545, 02-819161.

OPEL

Rekord, 1969, 2 doors, well-kept, extras, radio, 03-847471.

Bargain! Rekord 1960, private, year test, 1973, overhaul, 067-22422.

PEUGEOT

Peugeot 404, automatic, 1974, one owner, radio, test, 741064.

Bargain, Peugeot, 1970, overhaul + refrigerators for icecream distribution, 03-397567.

RENAULT

From disabled, Renault 18, automatic, 1980, air conditioner, 46,000km., 03-869588.

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THE JERUSALEM POST

HALUACH HEHADASH - Classified Advertisements in cooperation with MA'ARIV, HA'ARETZ, HA'IR, KOL HA'IR.

All classified advertisements for Friday submitted to Haluach Hehadash must be received by 5 p.m. Thursday preceding publication in this section.

Matrimonial

Matrimonial
For religious, 02-810021, 15:00-18:00. Good luck, Ashdod.
When you join Vered Hemed, you enjoy a larger choice of subscribers, absolute reliability, outstanding service, Department for religious, Tel Aviv, 17 Shmaryahu Levi, 293598; Haifa, 67 Disraeli, 04-257012; Jerusalem, 19 Herzog, 02-669427, 02-669428.
Good way to meet a partner, Rika Shafir, matrimonial agency, 04-320533.
She
Attractive teacher, 44:168, interested in meeting graduate, 02-602128, Tel Aviv.
European, intelligent, attractive, serious, interesting 64 years old, up to 66, POB 226, Ramle.
For religious, separate department for you at Reim, for educated and cultured only, 282932, 285991.
Graduate, 28:165, divorced without children, very pleasant, pleasant appearance, established, seeks serious, European, graduate, POB 45263, Tel Aviv.
Widow, 47:168, European, pretty, educated, established, seeks marriage, POB 3476, Tel Aviv.
Suitable offers are worth a lot more than points. I am a woman with a little patience, will find you a suitable partner among the thousands of Vered Hemed subscribers, 03-282932, 02-669427.
Vered Hemed, the only one that returns registration fee to customer if not satisfied, 02-293598, 04-257012, 02-669427.
Very young, 40, divorced without children, pleasant, elegant, seeks similar, wealthy, up to 50, Anglo-Saxon, possible, Private POB 39409, Tel Aviv, POB 61393, phone.

Personal
Surprise, another way to meet people, call now, 04-442105, even from abroad.
Private, singles from Erez Yisrael, 26+, interested meet similar for serious purposes, including kibbutz, POB 385, Afula, 065-92811, Friday, Saturday also.
Fortunes told, problems solved, nerves soothed, George, 03-406070.
Nice student, 29, seeks mature woman, supporting, for intimacy, started, Y. Pritsker, Tel Aviv, POB 37435, Tel Aviv, 017173.
Groups
Six days of Purim fun for singles, Tel Aviv, Ramle, Dead Sea and Ram Hotel, Jerusalem, Costume ball, parties, social games, trips, art, discotheque, midnight films, programme for uninhibited, swimming pool, bingo and other crazy Friday, Saturday, accommodation in Jerusalem - Sunday and Monday, accommodations near Dead Sea, Camp Ramat, for single in pleasant room, half board, 153,955. Additional details: Reservations, Ram Hotel, 02-535231, or Ram Hotel, Tel Aviv, 03-249141, or Sarah, 04-80071.
Alcoholic Anonymous, if you drink, it's your business! If you want to stop, it's ours! 03-225255, after 17:00.
Fortunes told by palm reading and intuition, Bella, 03-887855.

General
30 dunnams avocado and citrus, 063-23651, 063-23652.
Lachish 8 vegetable cart, new, bargain, 065-22441.
Living room, sofa, Mahav Sde Nitzan, based on intensive negotiation, own labour, interested in absorbing building, Free sale, Absorption Committee, Sde Nitzan, Doar Na Hanegev, 85470.

Agricultural
Lachish 8 vegetable cart, new, bargain, 065-22441.
Living room, sofa, Mahav Sde Nitzan, based on intensive negotiation, own labour, interested in absorbing building, Free sale, Absorption Committee, Sde Nitzan, Doar Na Hanegev, 85470.

Flats
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Entertainment

TELEVISION HOUSE is to be commended for the excellent decision to make the centrepiece of the week's programmes about the 50th anniversary of Hitler's rise to power a three-part television film based on Lion Feuchtwanger's novel, *Die Geschwister Oppermann*. A more obvious choice, almost like a conditional reflex, would have been a film about the Holocaust. The Oppermann film, which concentrated on the period between November 1932 and April 1933 — long before the Holocaust was more than an idea in Hitler's crazed mind — was far more apt for the occasion.

A FAMILY AFFAIR

TELEVIEW / Philip Gilton

The Nazi takeover of Germany in those months was essentially a German experience. It is true that the seeds of World War II and the Holocaust were sown when the Junkers, the generals, the capitalists and the politicians handed over the country on a plate to Hitler, but the impact of the fat cats' folly was only felt outside Germany years later. The German Jews suffered immediately. So it was very fitting to have a film in the German language, made by Germans about Germans.

The film was so well produced, directed and acted that I for one accepted that the Oppermanns were typical of all well-established, opulent Berlin Jews of the period. The family fortune came from large furniture stores run by one brother; another brother was a well-known and successful doctor; the third was a respected writer. They all lived in style and with elegance; they were cultured, cultivated, educated, musical and as Germanic as wurst. They went on living their comfortable lives as if they could not hear the tramp-tramp-tramp of the jackbooted barbarians. It seems incredible, now, with the benefit of hindsight, how slow they were to realize that their pleasant world was doomed. Indeed, it has become part of the conventional wisdom to wonder at their blindness and deafness. Why did the German Jews stay in Germany, go on with their ordinary lives, hoping that things would come out all right? How could they convince themselves that Hindenburg and von Papen would put bridge and bit on the monster? Could they not read in *Mein Kampf* a blueprint for the obliteration of German Jewry?

THE ANSWERS to these trite questions are provided by this film: it makes us understand why the Jews did not take the Nazis at their terrifying face value. In the first place, all the Nazi leaders, except Roehm, looked like clowns, not Aryan supermen. Hitler, Goebbels, Rosenberg, fatty Goering, Himmler — what a bunch of comedians to be preaching about pure-bred, blue-eyed, fair-haired, broad-shouldered, narrow-waisted Teutonic men, and women like Nordic gods and goddesses! Charlie Chaplin pounced on

the discrepancy between what they looked like and what they preached, and satirized them with almost uncanny skill in *The Great Dictator*. It is one of history's ironic jokes on us that we laughed and laughed and laughed at Chaplin's film.

Incidentally, it is an interesting phenomenon that many dictators who preached the glories of nationalism and who were worshipped by the masses for doing so were in fact, foreigners. For instance, Napoleon the Corsican in France; Hitler the Austrian in Germany; Stalin the Georgian in Russia.

Even the Nazis supporting Hitler could be ignored with contempt by the Jews. In their shirts and boots, they looked like buffoons; they were the dregs of Germany. Who could imagine that they could generate so much power in so short a time?

There was another factor in the blindness of the German Jews that we always ignore: the compression of the time scale. We always think that they had years and years to read the writing on the wall. In fact, as the Oppermann film makes clear, there was very little time, far too short a period for the ordinary individual family to make appropriate adjustments.

In the election of November 6, 1932, the Nazis suffered a setback. Less than three months later, von Hindenburg, von Papen, the German army and the capitalists had made Hitler chancellor: on February 27, 1933, Goering set fire to the Reichstag, and German liberty perished in the flames. How could a family like the Oppermanns be expected to change their lives completely in less than four months, to realize their assets and move holus-bolus from a country in which they had lived for generations?

They were also handicapped by their common sense, their education, their liberalism, their intellect. Hitler's evil genius inspired him, as he set out in *Mein Kampf*, to simplify his propaganda and to aim it at the primitive emotions of the least intelligent listener. He concentrated on one target, the Jews. He made the Jews responsible simultaneously for international capitalism, international communism, British imperialism, Roman Catholicism, turn-the-other-cheek Christianity, effete art, German women who said yes, anything and everything which he disliked. This nonsense,

screamed hysterically from Hitler's mouth at mass rallies and in print by Goebbels, was so palpably absurd that it is no wonder that rational, educated Jews could not believe that the German people could possibly buy it. Yet they did.

While I am reluctant to draw the slightest analogy between the German experience and our own, I cannot help but notice that simplified propaganda, based on a single clarion call and addressed to our paranoia, can work even among the Jews. Thus we are seeing Jews, whom one would expect to be more sceptical, accepting that any criticism of Israel's political or military policies is actuated only by anti-Semitism and a desire to build another Auschwitz.

OTHER FILMS shown during the week dealt with rather hackneyed questions, one of which was actually asked by our ambassador in Bonn in one of these films. How could such a madness as National Socialism possess the country that had produced Goethe and Beethoven? Could it happen again in Germany? What is happening in Germany today? Could it happen in America or any other free and civilized country?

I have the suspicion that, when we ask the question about Goethe and Beethoven, we derive a certain amount of sneaking satisfaction from the discovery that no gods are without feet of clay. The thought, or perhaps I should rather say the subconscious feeling, runs rather like this: We are very ordinary and untalented fellows, incapable of writing *Faust* or composing the Ninth Symphony, but at least we did not build Auschwitz or Bergen-Belsen. So, there!

The other questions may have been germane to the Germans immediately after World War II, but they now seem rather facile and superficial, in the light of the knowledge we have acquired about humanity in the decades that have followed. It can happen anywhere, any time, any place, to any human being, given a combination of factors like demonic leaders, economic catastrophe, excessive pride in national myths, a weak and divided opposition, faith in the mailed fist and a powerful army. Nobody is immune from the danger.

No living creature equals man in his passion to torture, mutilate and

destroy his own kind. Geoffrey Gorer pointed out, "The Latin proverb *homo homini lupus* — man is a wolf to man — is a libel on the wolf, which is a gentle animal with other wolves."

Everybody realizes now that Hitler and Stalin were completely deranged, yet nobody seemed to notice this in the Thirties and Forties. Once the Germans and Russians accepted their leaders' demented visions of the needs of the Fatherland, they were accepting guides who would lead them to Auschwitz and the Gulag.

APART FROM marking the 50th anniversary of Hitler's rise to power, this has been a week of farewells and nostalgia.

It started with a Canadian film about the death of a fine newspaper, *The Courier*, which reminded me of the passing of a great newspaper for which I once wrote, *The Montreal Star*, after it had been in existence for well over a century. *The Star* was killed by a prolonged and unnecessary strike. Much the same fate has befallen many of the world's finest papers, including *The Herald Tribune*.

Whether the film about *The Courier* was based on *The Star*, I cannot say, but it was somehow very unsatisfactory. The villains were a controller, who acted the part of an assassin, and the heir to the King of the Forties, whose father had bequeathed the paper to the family. King Junior saw no distinction between a newspaper and any other asset that he did not consider to be adequately remunerative.

It was very superficially done, and there was no attempt at analysing the mortality of the press, even when circulation and advertising are on the increase. The obvious answer is that costs rise even faster. But there was clearly room to prove the editor's thesis that a newspaper cannot be killed casually like a store which is not paying dividends.

Fame has danced out of our lives. Another reminder that all flesh is as grass, and that the snows of yesteryear have melted away, was the film *Sunset Boulevard*, starring Gloria Swanson, William Holden and Erich von Stroheim. Made in 1950, it stood the passage of time very well, but still reminded us savagely how frail are fame and life.

Yet every human thing does not need to perish — this was the lesson of a marvellously funny *Tale of the Unexpected*. The title, *I'll be Seeing You*, should have given the game away, but I certainly did not twig what terrible trick destiny was playing on that poor husband, who so correctly murdered his wife, only to see her eyes live in the face of his infamously. The moral: if you must kill, kill completely, comprehensively and quickly, or there may be the devil to pay.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

SHABBAT	BEGINS	ENDS
Jerusalem	4:29 p.m.	5:53 p.m.
Tel Aviv	4:57 p.m.	6:21 p.m.
Haifa	4:47 p.m.	6:11 p.m.
Beersheba	4:55 p.m.	6:19 p.m.
Elitz	4:59 p.m.	6:23 p.m.

Tora Portion: Yitro
JERUSALEM
JERUSALEM GREAT SYNAGOGUE
Friday, Mincha 5:05 p.m. Shabbat, Shabbat 8:00 a.m. Mincha 4:55 p.m. Ma'ariv 5:50 p.m. Cantor, Nafiah Horvitz and the Jerusalem Great Synagogue Choir, under the direction of Eli Jaffe.

Yeshurun Jerusalem Central Synagogue
Friday, Mincha 5:00, Shabbat, Shabbat 8:00, Mincha 4:45, Ma'ariv 5:55. Guest Cantor: Aris Goldberg.
World Council of Synagogues (Conservative), 4 Agmon, Fr. Mincha 5:00, Shabbat 8:30 a.m. Cantor: Prof. Shmaryahu Talmon. Hazan: Dov Kaplan.

Hebrew Union College Jewish Institute of Religion, 13 King David Street, Saturday morning service at 10 a.m.

Congregation Menachem Dov, independent, tradition based, Gymnasium Rehavia, Keren Kayemeth Shabbat service and Dvar Torah (English summary) 9 a.m.

Har-El Synagogue (Progressive), 16 Shmuel Hanagid Street, Tel. 223841. Tonight 5 p.m. Shabbat morning 9:30 a.m. Rabbi Tovia Ben-Horin.

TEL AVIV
Guest Synagogue, Tel Aviv, 110 Allenby Rd. Services conducted by Cantor Shmuel Segal. Kabbalat Shabbat 5:15 p.m., preceded by Rambam shiur. Shabbat 8:00 a.m., followed by Kiddush and lecture. (Shiur and lecture by Synagogue President Avraham Hatzroni).

Pentecostal Worship Service, 7:30 p.m. Fr. Sal. Sun., Mt. Zion Fellowship, Tel. 02-323964.

CHRISTIAN
JERUSALEM
Reform Church (Lutheran) Muristan Rd., Old City, Jerusalem. Sunday Worship 9:00 a.m. (Tel. 282543, 289201).

Christ Church (Anglican) opp. Citadel, 8 a.m. Holy Communion, 9:30 a.m. Family Service, 6:45 p.m. Evening service.
Baptist Congregation, 4 Narkis, Jerusalem. Sunday service, Bible study, 9:00 a.m. Worship: 10:30 a.m. Tel. 225942.
St. Andrew's Church of Scotland, near Railway Station, Sunday Morning service, 10 a.m.

St. Paul's Fellowship, 32 Shvuel Yehuda Street, Sunday, 11 a.m. Tel. 717988.

TEL AVIV
Lutheran Church (Lutheran) Tel Aviv-Yafo, 15 Rehov Beer Hofman (near 17 Rehov Elitz). Tel. 820654. Saturday's Service 11 a.m. Service in English every Sunday at 10 a.m.

HAIFA

Eliaz Church (Lutheran) Haifa, 43 Meir Street, Saturday Service 11 a.m. Tel. 04-523371.

Rei-Hada Mosaic Assembly (Local - Hebrew), 59 Allenby Street, Saturday morning 9:30 p.m. Bible Study: Wednesday 8 p.m.

OTHER CENTRES
Baptist Village Congregation, 2 km. north of Petah Tikva. Saturday Services, Bible study 9:30 a.m. Worship 10:30 a.m. Tel. 052-32832.

THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS (MORMON CONGREGATIONS)
Jerusalem: 58 Nablus Road, (next to Ambassador Hotel). Telephone: 815294.

Worship Service (Sat.) 9:00 a.m.
Sabbath School (Sat.) 10:00 a.m.
Priesthood/Relief Society (Sat.) 11:00 a.m.
Tel Aviv: 27 Shevet Menashe St., Herzliya. Telephone: (052) 90235.
Priesthood/Relief Society (Sat.) 9:00 a.m.
Sabbath School (Sat.) 10:00 a.m.
Worship Service (Sat.) 11:00 a.m.
Galilee: 15 Shimon Hamelech, Tiberias. Telephone: (057) 92360.
Priesthood/Relief Society (Sat.) 9:00 a.m.
Sabbath School (Sat.) 10:00 a.m.
Worship Service (Sat.) 11:00 a.m.

Notices are accepted for this column, appearing every Friday, at a rate of 15/120 per line, including VAT. Publication every Friday over a period of a month costs 1536/20 per line, including VAT.

GENERAL ASSISTANCE

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

Jerusalem: Armon Hazatzim, 23 Dov Criner, 71450. Tel. 223191. Beitman, Salah Eddin, 272314. Shu'afat, Shu'afat Road, 810108. Dar Eldawa, Herod's Gate, 282058.
Tel Aviv: Yoni, 67 Yehuda Halevi, 612474. Yehuda Halevi, 42 Yehuda Halevi, 612474.
Netanya: Neot Shaked, Azorim Commercial Centre, 52484. Haifa: Not available.

SATURDAY

Jerusalem: (day) Kupat Holim Cholim, (evening), 521191. Beitman, Salah Eddin, 272314. Shu'afat, Shu'afat Road, 810108. Dar Eldawa, Herod's Gate, 282058. (evening) Beit Hakerem, 19 Beit Hakerem, 521089.
Tel Aviv: (day) Mor, 1 Uziel, 440552. Bruch, 28 Hamelech, 282731. (evening) Mor, 1 Uziel, 440552. Traif, 217 Dizengoff, 223488.
Netanya: Itamar, 82 Rehov Petah Tikva, 40967.
Haifa: Not available.

DUTY HOSPITALS

Jerusalem: Shaare Zedek (internal, pediatrics), Hadassah E.K. (obstetrics, surgery, orthopedics, ophthalmology, E.N.T.). Tel Aviv: Rosh (pediatrics, internal), Ichilov (surgery).

NETANYA

Laniado (obstetrics, internal, pediatrics, gynecology, surgery).
SATURDAY
Jerusalem: Bikur Holim (pediatrics, obstetrics), Hadassah E.K. (internal, surgery, orthopedics, ophthalmology, E.N.T.).
Tel Aviv: Rosh (pediatrics), Ichilov (internal, surgery).

Netanya: Laniado (obstetrics, internal, pediatrics, gynecology, surgery).

DENTAL

Tel Aviv: 49 Bar Kochba St., Friday 6 p.m. to midnight; Saturday 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.; 8 p.m. to 10 p.m. Tel. 03-284649.

FLIGHTS

24-HOUR FLIGHT INFORMATION SERVICE
Call 03-972484
(multi-line)
ARRIVALS ONLY
(TAPED MESSAGE)
(03-295555 (20 lines))

FIRST AID

'Magen David Adom first aid centres are open from 8 p.m. to 7 a.m. Emergency home calls by doctors at fixed rates. Sick Fund members should enquire about rebate.

Phone numbers: Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa, — 01, Dan Region (Ramat Gan, Bnei Brak, Givatayim) — 781111.

Ashdod 2222 Nazareth 54333
Ashdod 2222 Nazareth 54333
Bat Yam 585556 Petah Tikva 912333
Beersheba 78333 Rehovot 054-51333
Elitz 72333 Rishon LeZion 942333
Haifa 22333 Safed 30333
Holon 801334 Tiberias 20111
Netanya 923333

Rape Crisis Centre (24 hours), for help call 03-234819. Tel Aviv, 04-88791 Haifa, 05-810110, Jerusalem.

FREE LOAN OF MEDICAL EQUIPMENT
Yeh. Sarah Organization (24 branches throughout Israel). Head office, 40 Ha'aretz, Jerusalem. Tel. (02) 244047, 244242.

"Erap" — Mental Health First Aid. Tel.: Jerusalem 66991/2, Tel Aviv 25331/1, Haifa 338888, Beersheba 33111, Netanya 35516.

POLICE

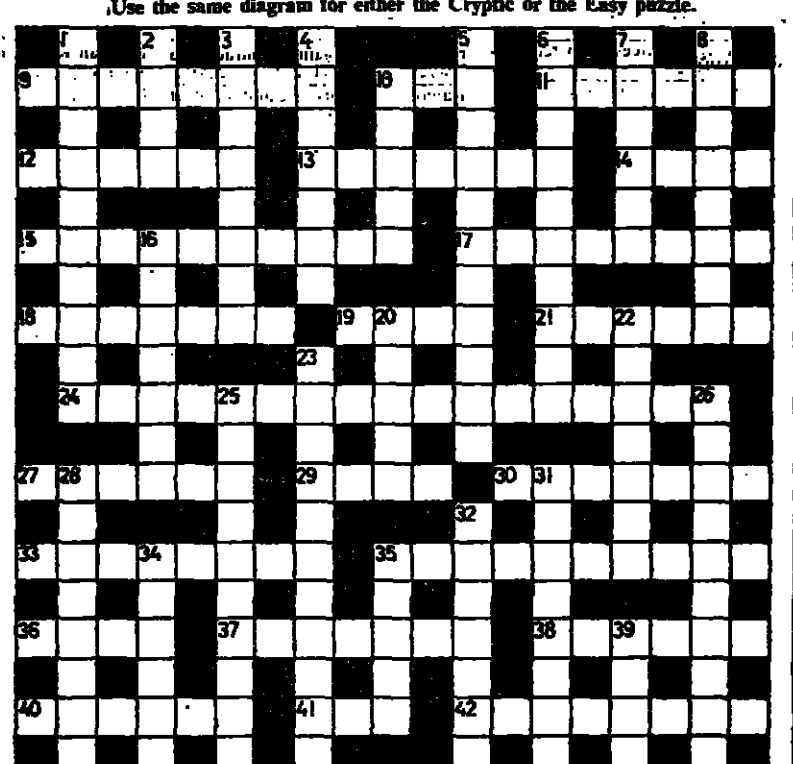
Dial 100 in most parts of the country. In Tiberias dial 924444, Kiryat Shmona 40444.

TWO-IN-ONE CROSSWORD

CRYPTIC PUZZLE —

9 Loth to squeeze through the opening, a little window (8)
10 The figure, you say, is excessive (3)
11 Cut one in, having made one a partner (6)
12 The passage of a shooting star, it follows (6)
13 They come up with a figure that is staggering (7)
14 Fame and money (4)
15 Unhappiness caused by a slump? (10)
17 Entered and formed a cord round again (2, 6)
18 Be aware that you can make it come true (7)
19 Mum's the word! (4)
21 Send up the money with a gun concealed in it (6)
24 Saplings? (3, 5, 2, 3, 4)
27 The dog you put your money on gets hemmed in, the fool! (6)
29 Shy? That's arguable! (4)
30 Complaints about the fifty-one convictions (7)
33 Open the window, perhaps, but don't get flustered (4, 4)
35 Before the man is to examine the tin soldiers (10)
36 Concluding it's a model (4)
37 Take over one quarter before their dissolution (7)
38 Argue about the time and be caught out (6)
40 It's hard, as always, to find quarters outside (6)
41 Would she be the plaintiff? (3)
42 Dislike seeing the river rise, rippling, inside (8)

Use the same diagram for either the Cryptic or the Easy puzzle.



- 2 You'll find it in the Atlas and you'll have to pay up! (4)
3 Argues against having examinations (8)
4 Sure to put one into a trance, anyway (7)
5 As the Martian space-traveller who wished to hide had? (4, 2, 5)
6 Sign for the missing letter (10)
7 The fare out (6)
8 When given back, keep in the shade (8)
10 Said "Take up the slack big boy!" (5)
16 Do they wind up in the garden shed? (7)
20 In France, friendship is wrong (5)
22 Call out to one amidst the disorder (7)
23 Is it quiet as the grave? (7, 4)
25 Permitted by the writer? (10)
26 "Sharpness of outline" is how the dictionary describes it (10)
28 Means to say it will take years! (8)
31 Someone who's a real villain, or wrongly reviled about nothing (4-4)
32 With the first nail I contrived to hold it in (7)
34 Shot as one worked in the garden (6)
35 Cut few mind about (5)
39 Hit or stab (4)

DOWN

- 1 It's a good thing Beth was wandering in the wood (3, 3, 4)
9 Difficulties (8)
10 Deadly snake (3)
11 Unseated (6)
12 Watercourse (6)
13 Remove clothing (7)
14 Cultural pursuits (4)
15 Craftsman (10)
17 Hurried (8)
18 Unbeliever (7)
19 Meat (4)
21 Demand (6)
24 Police officer (9, 8)
27 Confusion (6)

EASY PUZZLE

- ACROSS
29 Betting-machine (4)
30 Neat (7)
31 Chasm (8)
32 Driving away (10)
36 Man-eater (4)
37 Dress (7)
38 Fiends (6)
40 Rush naked (6)
41 Bolt fastener (3)
42 Run together (8)
DOWN
1 Drawn-out (10)
2 Competent (4)
3 Vole-like rodents (8)
4 Self-confident (7)
5 Talked windily (11)

YESTERDAY'S CRYPTIC SOLUTION

ACROSS — 1, S-to-in, 6, AA-Ron, 9, MA-shiff, 10, At hey, 11, F-ace, 23, F-lect, 13, R-aver-19, 15, Vet, 17, Ideo, 18, Stride, 19, Billa, 20, Gibbon, 22, Altn, 24, S-O-S, 25, Certain, 26, Heart, 27, Viden, 28, Lucky, 29, Russ-lan, 30, De-pot, 31, Weter.
DOWN — 2, To-TE-3, 3, Images, 4, Nay, 5, Stale, 6, Af-

YESTERDAY'S EASY SOLUTION

ACROSS — 1, Truck, 6, Koala, 9, Riggering, 10, Stain, 11, Erect, 12, Angle, 13, Miserly, 15, Red, 17, Alps, 18, Refute, 19, Snood, 20, Couple, 22, Flab, 24, Hit, 15, Solidly, 26, Onset, 27, Pilot, 28, Bison, 29, Zealous, 30, Ogled, 31, Threw.
DOWN — 2, Retail, 3, Crimes, 4, Kin, 5, Agony, 6, Knelled, 7, Ogre, 8, Locket, 12, Alone, 13, March, 14, Spout, 15, Build, 16, Derby, 18, Robot, 19, Slanted, 21, Oiling, 22, Finish, 23, Alcove, 25, Seals, 26, Ooze, 28, But.

YOUNG DOCTORS in *Love* is a direct descendant of the *Kentucky Fried Movie* school of humour, by way of *National Lampoon Animal House* and *Airplane*. In other words, it is a sort of anarchic comedy, overflowing with crazy gags, which is supposed to bowl you over by the simple subterfuge of never giving you enough time to think them over. It is very short on plot, very long on inside trade jokes, and very much concerned with the media itself, much more than with medicine, for instance, in spite of the film's title.

Basically, this is the ultimate send-up of a very definite film genre, the doctor soap opera, be it in movies or television, with a particular accent on the latter. Every single medical heart throb, from Dr. Kildare to Trapper John, are caricatured in grand style, with snide remarks here and there that will immensely please film buffs but might not necessarily please a normal audience, particularly when it has to settle for subtitles.

Gary Marshall, responsible for this concoction, should be very familiar with the material. This is his first feature film, but he has a long and very respectable career in most of the long living soaps of American TV.

Watching his cast, populated mostly by unknowns or character actors, go through the manic procedures of turning a hospital into a rathouse, one is reminded not only of Susan Harris' madcap *Soap*; one also has the feeling that this is actually a serious serial, turned inside out.

You can just imagine a group of harassed writers, convened once a week to invent some new disasters and miracles for the next episode, who, in order to release some of the frustration and boredom of their trade, invent all sorts of absurd, incredible situations, normally all thrown out of the window. This time, it seems, the serious stuff has been eliminated, while the throw-away material has been retained.

To give some sort of frame to this gaga, it starts with a group of fresh interns registering for their obligatory residence period at the City Hospital, and it ends with the group graduating as doctors after having wreaked havoc on the institution, while a new, and equally irresponsible bunch of characters comes in for the next stint.

The particular city hospital is of no concern, since all the action takes place inside the self-contained

HOSPITAL HORRORS

CINEMA / Dan Fainaru

sets of Polly Platt (long associated with Bogdanovich films), who has done her best to make them look like something between an ice-cream parlour and a central bus station.

TO GIVE some idea of the goings on: one of the fresh interns falls in love with the platinum blonde daughter of a paralysed patient, without realizing that his foul-mouthed sweetheart is none other than a tough mobster in disguise who wants to keep the family's identity secret from its many foes.

Another young resident courts the tough-but-love-hungry chief nurse, just to steal uppers and downers from the pantry, first for private use, then for commerce, because the poor man has to work at three jobs to get ahead in this cruel world (to make it all the more ludicrous, he has a very definite Latin complexion).

At one end of the spectrum in this wild fare there are pure sight gags, like the midget intern trying desperately to replace a public phone on its cradle, while his normal-sized friends simply ignore him. At the other end of the spectrum there is the string of announcements made through the hospital's public-address system, such as: "E.T., please call home," or "Dr. Pepper is asked to the diabetic ward."

In between, anything goes. Goldfish swim in bottles of infusion, interns and nurses make love on stretchers, the head doctor goes berserk over stock-market setbacks, a killer sent to terminate a patient is himself mistaken as one, and operated on from head to toe.

The acting is as hectic as the events, with Dabney Coleman supplying a cartoon version of Parnell Roberts in *Trapper John*. Hector Elizondo is perfect as the blonde bombshell, Sean Young a wistful, idealistic intern with a mean and rare sickness (which is reason enough for her beau to display his

genius) and Harry Dean Stanton, the pathologist, a sort of Quincy gone crazy.

Altogether, it is amusing most of the time, even if some of the gags fall flat and the fizzle goes out of the bottle too quickly here and there. But then, before you realize you've heard that joke before, there are a couple of new ones which you might not have.

A WEEK of Greek films in Athens, seasoned by daily encounters with people from the different aspects of the industry there, left no doubt that film problems of small countries, speaking strange languages and suffering from monetary short-comings, are amazingly alike. As a matter of fact, taking part in this event, organized by the Film Critics Association in Greece, there were more than a few moments when I felt as though I had never left home.

The complaints were only too well-known: cinema is not given its proper place among the other arts, too little is done to help quality film production, there is no tax advantage for domestic products, no film is able to recover its expenses at home unless it is very popular (which means it has been aimed at the lowest common denominator), directors must be their own producers, and so on.

Even problems of content are similar. Greek film-makers are seeking their own national film style, attempting to deal with their own national problems, and attempting to overcome the language obstacles.

They complain that once their films are made, nobody helps distribute them, and even if they do travel outside their own borders, there is precious little they can expect by way of assistance. Or at least, that was the situation, until recently. For this international symposium was timed to coincide with a turning point which could be of crucial importance to the future of the Greek film — and which could also provide a lesson to other small film industries.

For a start, everybody now involved in the promotion of Greek films is a film pro. In Israel, on the other hand, all sorts of people whom one wouldn't even dare call amateurs (they might be offended), have the final word on what goes on

the screen. The fact that the Greeks now have Melina Mercouri as culture minister has helped. (I, personally, would not object to Gila Almagor in that position here, if it would help the cinema.)

In addition, the Greek Film Centre, as a single institution, takes care of all the aspects of encouraging film production. In Israel there are several agencies involved in the process, none of them quite capable of shouldering responsibility.

The Greek Film Centre, unlike the institutions in Israel, does not feel it has to monitor every step of the productions in which it invests. Moreover, once the films are finished, the centre is not only involved in their distribution (taking back less than its share in the investment) but it also organizes film weeks abroad, promoting the export.

This, too, does not occur in Israel. Here, it seems, everybody is ashamed of the locally produced films and so tries to hide them.

Thematically speaking, the Greek films, at least those we were shown, reflect a strong conflict between the various influences that have left their mark on Greek culture. A strong anti-Western mood is prevalent in most of them, with a struggle between the Occidental culture on the one hand and the popular, mostly Oriental influences on the other. And there is also, of course, the immense responsibility of having once made immense contributions to Western civilization, and of having lost contact with that period altogether.

Again, these are not unlike some of our own problems, for after having been responsible for a moral code recognized by the entire Judeo-Christian world, we find it very difficult to live up to all its very high standards, as the rest of the globe expects us to.

Luckily for the Greeks — their film tradition being longer than ours and having been nurtured by a far more active industry (at its peak, Greece was producing 120 feature films a year) — they have managed to spawn some remarkable creators who have given this artistic form the prestige it needs to keep it afloat. Michael Cacoyannis (*Elektra*, *Iphigenia*) and Nikos Koundouros (*Aphrodite's Children*) in the Fifties and Sixties, Theo Angelopoulos (*Megaloxandros*) and Panthelis Voulgaris (*The Betrothal of Anna*) in the Seventies have made enough of a name for the Greek quality film abroad to be taken into consideration at home. Even difficult films, such as those of Angelopoulos, find a wide audience.

Israel can learn a lot from the Greek film industry. And we should not miss the opportunity of learning the right lessons.

Safe Drivers
SAVE SCHOOL CHILDREN'S LIVES

INSURANCE BATTLE

(Continued from Page One)

officials would then complete the necessary forms to show a deposit, valuation and withdrawal of all of the diamonds. There were only simultaneous entries on various forms reflecting actions that never took place.

It is not clear to what extent Pacific Employers' Guarantee (PEG) endorses Reich's version in its entirety. The insurance company is apparently satisfied, however, that the Weiss and Wolf TRs were issued on an "in-and-out" basis, renewed each 30 days to suit the credit convenience of the client without an adequate examination by the bank of the client's diamonds (held from the bank on entrustment).

Union Bank rejects any allegation of irregularity. In a long interview yesterday, managing director Mayer and his legal aide, Yigal Shapira, noted that the PEG insurance policy — which was negotiated in Brussels by Mayer personally — had specifically permitted spot checking of sample diamond packages in the case of Weiss and Wolf and other high-crediting clients.

"I am fully confident that we will get our money from PEG," Mayer declared. Shapira added: "They haven't got a leg to stand on."

The Union Bank chiefs recalled that Weiss and Wolf had come to them with impressive recommendations from leading New York banks. They also evidently had had close ties with top Israeli politicians and were understood to be involved in the financing of major government-backed projects, among them a hotel in Eilat.

"I've made mistakes in my time," Mayer said. "But the Weiss and Wolf episode was not one of them." He noted that PEG is a subsidiary of the huge U.S. firm, Insurance Company of North America, its Brussels branch, which had negotiated the TR insurance, had had experience in the field of diamonds. Indeed, the PEG executive had assured Mayer that he was familiar with the TR concept.

That being so, PEG should have known — as everyone connected with the diamond industry in Israel did in fact know — that TRs are not usually discharged by the return of the very same goods, but often by other goods. After all, diamonds are often impossible to identify specifically.

"To make this point clear in the policy — we learned from the Lloyd's affair," Mayer said. Union Bank had inserted an express provision that the dealer could discharge the TR either by returning the diamonds themselves or their proceeds, "or otherwise discharging his obligations" (arising out of the entrustment of the diamonds to him).

Stressing that Union Bank was always careful to ensure that TR diamonds were extant and safe, Mayer noted that his bank customarily calls in its TRs twice a year, at Pessah and Succot, and keeps all the diamonds in its vaults

over the holidays. Union Bank and Discount had done this jointly in respect of Weiss and Wolf's \$13 m. worth of TRs at Succot 1981.

PEG is understood to argue, however, that the "rolling" of the TRs, and the laxity over the diamonds they represented set in after this date.

There is no doubt, according to several inside sources, that Israel Discount Bank was a good deal more lax in handling TRs — at least those of Weiss and Wolf. Discount Bank kept blank TR forms in its office, bearing the signature of Moshe Reich. It also kept Weiss and Wolf Ltd.'s rubber corporate seal, and it used these to issue TRs as and when required.

(Discount Bank is understood to explain that this was done in order to formalize TRs transactions written down on unofficial pieces of paper at Weiss and Wolf's office.)

Bank of Israel officials told The Jerusalem Post yesterday that it is the bank's firm policy never to disclose whether its comptroller of banks department has taken any punitive or disciplinary action, or is contemplating any such action, against any specific bank. Thus the Bank of Israel's reactions to the allegations of laxity by the commercial banks in the matter of TRs is unknown.

But the Bank of Israel officials made it clear that the bank does not consider itself in any way culpable or responsible for the commercial banks' unpleasant legal feuds with the Lloyd's underwriters, and now latterly Union Bank's litigation with

the American insurance house. The commercial banks' handling of the TR insurances was entirely their own affair, the officials said. The Bank of Israel was not interested in what insurance — if any — the banks thought it best to take. The banks issued the TRs at their own risk.

As to the Bank of Israel's regulations regarding adequate diamond backing for the TRs, the officials said that "as far as we know, the commercial banks acted according to the regulations...our comptrollers generally have not found irregularities."

"The allegations of irregularities are made by parties involved in legal proceedings. We certainly are not going to pre-empt the courts."

In unofficial conversations, Bank of Israel sources indicated that they were not impressed by these allegations — because "everyone, including the insurance companies, knew that it was practically impossible to identify specific diamonds in a TR transaction."

Late in 1981, the Bank of Israel issued directives to the commercial banks to tighten up their valuation procedures in the insurance of TRs. But this was not done, bank officials said yesterday, because irregularities were necessarily suspected. Rather, it was part of the Bank of Israel's overall policy to slash credit to the diamond industry in view of the steady decline that had set in in the industry.

And indeed credit to the diamond industry has been cut from \$1.2 billion in 1980-81 to some \$450m. today.

MARINES

(Continued from Page One)

such as Wednesday's, has therefore never been used, and a joint patrol of the demarcation lines, agreed upon last week, was held only yesterday, 24 hours after the tank incident.

Israel managed yesterday to prove that Wednesday's incident was the result of an error. It has become clear that the three IDF tanks never entered territory under the control of either the Lebanese Army or the Marines, and that Johnson was simply unaware of the lines and the procedure to be followed in the event of an incident.

Defence Minister Ariel Sharon and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir met last night with Chief of Staff Rav-Aluf Rafael Eitan, the OC Northern Command and the commander of the battalion involved in the incident with U.S. Marines in Beirut, Israel Radio reported.

Their investigation of the incident showed that it occurred within the area controlled by the Israel Defence Forces, and a report of their conclusion was sent to the Israeli embassy in Washington.

The commander of the Marine forces in Beirut, Colonel Stokes, told reporters yesterday that he did not use the communications link because "he did not learn about the incident until after it was over."

"The captain chose to go out and

handle it by himself," Stokes continued, "and he sure as hell did the right thing."

But the Americans apparently felt there was room for improvement yesterday morning and agreed to the off-postponed mutual patrol along the demarcation lines. There had been agreement since last September over spheres of control, but despite this understanding, there have been at least six confrontations between the Marines and the IDF in the past month, all of which are regarded as having been "theatrical and unnecessary," according to a senior Israeli military source last night.

In the past, the Marines were placed on a full alert when two unarmed Israeli jeeps approached an American position.

Tat-Aluf Amnon, the commander of Israeli forces in Beirut, said at a press conference in Beirut yesterday that when he met the Americans last Thursday, they admitted to him that the Marines did not have the authority to apprehend armed civilians in West Beirut. They could only ask the Lebanese security forces to do so.

"Their mandate is clearly to prevent terrorist activity in the area, and I can't say they are doing their job the way we understand it," Amnon concluded.

PROGRESS

(Continued from Page One)

ded that details have not yet been discussed in these spheres.

The subcommittee on mutual relations for the first time yesterday discussed arrangements for transportation and communications between the two countries, as well as arrangements for the movement of goods and people in both directions. These subjects were discussed at several previous meetings.

In the subcommittee on security arrangements, the Lebanese representatives said, according to an unofficial source, that they envisaged a security strip parallel to the border, only 20 kilometres deep, to be supervised by the Lebanese Army, with another strip further to the north to be supervised by UNIFIL. But Israeli officials would not comment on this report. Israel demands a strip 40-45 km. deep, to be free of heavy weapons, to be policed with the help of Major Sa'ad Haddad's militia, and to contain anti-terror control posts. Israel rules out entirely the deployment of UNIFIL in this strip or of units of the multi-national force.

The talks resume in Haide on Monday.

Due to technical difficulties, the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange report was not received last night.

Most active stocks

M.L.T. 5.0	200	9,891.0	n.c.
Mizrahi B	908	3,076.6	+5
Leumi	1919	3,612.3	+7
Securities		151,035.2m	
Convertible		152.4m	
Bonds		159.9m	

FOREIGN CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATES

FOREIGN CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATES

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FOREIGN CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATES

Money Matters

April 4, 1983 The Jerusalem Post Page Seventeen

Commercial Banks

IDB B	50100	1	-3000	-5.7
IDB P A	2252	2,450	+20	+9
IDB R	2850	774	+50	+1.7
IDB P A	13800	1	+40	+2
IDB P A	11300	1	n.c.	n.c.
Union B	3145	2,362	+100	+4.9
Union op 4	7450	20	+100	+1.4
Discount B	3218	109	+10	+3
Discount A	3090	130	+24	+8
Discount op 2	2218	112	+39	+1.8
Discount B	320	330	+1	+3
Mizrahi B	913	3,800	+5	+6
Mizrahi B	913	221	+5	+6
Mizrahi op 10	14771	1	+71	+5
Mizrahi op 10	3720	11	+50	+1.3
Mizrahi op 11	1505	174	n.c.	n.c.
Mizrahi op 11	3090	7	+132	+4.8
Mizrahi op 7	6301	2	n.c.	n.c.
Mizrahi op 9	372	276	+2	+3
Mizrahi op 9	1460	1,064	+50	+3.6
Mizrahi op 9	705	692	+20	+4
Hapoelim P B	5470	4	-280	-4.9
Hapoelim P B	3822	1,313	+12	+3
Hapoelim P B	3822	45	+12	+3
Hapoelim op 7	12700	1	n.c.	n.c.
Hapoelim op 7	1290	130	+62	+8
Hapoelim op 6	8180	1	+80	+1.0
Hapoelim op 6	5680	1	n.c.	n.c.

General A	8560	52	+60	+7
General op 6	16000	1	+1400	+9.0
General op 6	6437	3	+150	+2.4
General op 5	1230	7	+130	+4.8
General op 5	179	247	+30	+10.1
Leumi	1927	2,355	+8	+4
Leumi op 4	10140	1	n.c.	n.c.
Leumi op 13	1360	565	+10	+7
Leumi op 13	1310	130	+10	+10
Leumi op 11	360	17	+10	+10
OHK R	3115	17	+20	+6
Finance Trade	1830	125	+30	+8
Finance Trade	2040	60	+46	+2.3
Finance Trade	1540	15	+114	+8.0
Finance Trade	1300	761	+70	+8
N. American	2135	172	+15	+7
N. American	1459	322	n.c.	n.c.
Danot 1.0	429	1,698	+2	+5
Danot op 2	683	171	+30	+4.6
Danot op 2	1325	2,287	+46	+3.4
FIBI	1341	1,402	+149	+10.0

Land, Building, Citrus

Oren	481	225	n.c.	n.c.
Oren op 1	891	10	+10	+2
Azoria Invest	797	1,209	+10	+2
Azoria op 1	544	11	+7	+1.3
Azoria op D	4170	50	+80	+2.0
Azoria op D	1125	47	+84	+8.1
Azoria op D	419	109	+24	+6.1
Azoria op D	4900	25	+10	+1.3
Azoria op D	5400	18	+100	+1.9
Azoria op D	3300	15	n.c.	n.c.
Azoria op D	523	501	+27	+4.9
Azoria op D	229	237	+26	+10.2
Azoria op D	407	38	+1	+1.3
Azoria op D	1490	15	+100	+7.2
Ben Yakar	1400	16	n.c.	n.c.
Baranovitz	286	404	+10	+3.6
Baranovitz	180	973	+10	+5.9
Baranovitz	135	447	+65	+3.9
Danot	338	447	+38	+4.7
Danot op 1	400	36	+11	+2.7
Danot op 1	300	98	+7	+3.4
Danot op 2	1400	8	+50	+3.5
Danot op 2	315	20	n.c.	n.c.
Danot op 2	117	306	+1	+9
Danot op 2	240	8	+104	+6.9
M.T.M. op 1	1570	1	n.c.	n.c.
M.T.M. op 1	9900	30	+250	+2.6
Modul Beton	2460	167	+60	+2.5
Modul Beton	456	72	+35	+7.1
Modul Beton	240	55	+5	+2.1
Modul Beton	151	257	+16	+9.6
Mesulam	821	29	n.c.	n.c.
Mesulam	433	51	+14	+3.3
Mesulam	333	49	+8	+2.5
Lifshitz	130	516	n.c.	n.c.
Lifshitz	320	432	+4	+1.9
Lifshitz	140	744	n.c.	n.c.
Nechel Aviv	3015	13	+70	+3.6
Nechel Aviv	1100	867	+75	+7.3
Nechel Aviv	6550	21	+150	+2.3
Pri Or	923	31	n.c.	n.c.
Pri Or op	969	31	n.c.	n.c.
Caesarea 0.1	800	744	+280	+25.9
Caesarea 0.5	217	805	+7	+3.3
Rogovin	378	67	+3	+8
Rogovin	1029	114	+8	+3.0
Rogovin	278	166	+20	+14.0
Rasoco p r	869	501	+46	+5.0
Rasoco p r	765	246	+22	+2.8
Rasoco p r	691	203	n.c.	n.c.

Financing Institutions

Shilon	1205	31	+90	+7.0
Shilon op 1	1690	40	+100	+6.3
Shilon op 1	1690	40	+100	+6.3
Carmel	2300	68	+70	+2.6
Carmel op A	5473	2	+430	+7.3
Carmel op A	1073	98	+90	+9.2
Carmel op A	1690	40	+100	+6.3
Carmel op A	940	20	+50	+5.6
Mishkan	4570	398	+100	+2.2
Mishkan	4570	7	+230	+5.1
Independence	4992	2	n.c.	n.c.
Independence	4680	25	+40	+1.3
Tefahot	3650	50	+40	+9
Tefahot	4650	99	+40	+9
Tefahot	7730	2	+180	+2.3
Tefahot op A	3110	86	+116	+3.9
Tefahot op A	485	10	n.c.	n.c.
Tefahot op A	168	972	+1	+9
Mervar	980	528	n.c.	n.c.

Insurance

Aryeh	1308	571	+60	+4.8
Aryeh op B	45860	1	+1700	+3.9
Aryeh op B	810	146	+10	+1.3
Aryeh op B	7615	86	+20	+2.5
Aryeh op B	1700	84	+205	+15.7
Aryeh op B	1010	309	+10	+1.0
Reinsur. 0.1	3020	1	n.c.	n.c.
Reinsur. 0.1	1935	36	+60	+3.2
Reinsur. 0.1	1565	1	+30	+2.0
Reinsur. 0.1	1029	10	+20	+2.5
Hadar 5.0	635	91	+30	+4.4
Hadar op 1	440	38	+20	+4.4
Hasaneh R	2440	369	+80	+3.2
Hasaneh R	2400	3	+174	+6.8
Hasaneh op 3	1995	97	+6	+1.1
Phoenix 0.1	3610	2	+1	+1.1
Phoenix 0.5	3000	1	+127	+4.4
Hamishmar	375	282	+13	+3.6
Hamishmar	263	431	+3	+1.2
Hamishmar	272	176	+22	+8.8
Hamishmar	1620	50	+10	+1.0
Yardenia 0.5	716	75	+45	+6.7
Yardenia op 1	1220	6	+80	+6.2
Menora	2297	19	n.c.	n.c.
Menora	1401	7	n.c.	n.c.
Menora	1465	64	+75	+5.4
Securities	400	436	+30	+6.4
Zur	2550	4	+50	+2.0
Zur op 2	2105	30	+10	+5
Zur op 2	510	188	+11	+2.1
Zur op 2	306	137	n.c.	n.c.

Services & Utilities

Galei Zohar 1	315	204	+15	+5.0
Galei Zohar 1	195	163	+10	+5.4
Galei Zohar 1	165	136	+5	+3.1
Galei Zohar 1	145	108	+13	+2.4
Galei Zohar 1	5400	37	+100	+1.9
Delek B	6606	1	n.c.	n.c.
Harel 1	360	102	+15	+4.0

Industrials

Hamisham	275	282	+13	+3.6
Hamisham	363	431	+3	+1.2
Hamisham op	272	176	+22	+8.8
Hamisham 0.1 r	1628	50	+50	+6.6
Yardenia 0.5	716	78	+45	+6.7
Yardenia op 1	1220	6	-80	-6.2
Menora 1	2297	19	n.c.	—
Menora 5	1401	7	n.c.	—
Sehar r	1465	64	+75	+5.4
Sehar 5	200	436	-30	-4.1
Zur op	2155	4	+4	+2.0
Zur r	2103	30	+10	+4.5
Zion Hold. 1.0	510	188	-11	-2.1
Zion Hold. 5.0	306	137	n.c.	—

Services & Utilities

Galei Zohar 1	3115	204	+15	+5.0
Galei Zohar 5	195	163	+10	+5.4
Galei Zoh. op	165	136	+5	+3.1
Data Mikun	5300	68	-13	-2.4
Delek r	5400	37	+100	+1.9
Delek b	6606	—	n.c.	—
Delek 1	360	102	-15	-4.0

Ari Rath
Editor and
Managing DirectorTHE JERUSALEM
POSTErwin Frenkel
Editor

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Shvat 21, 5743 • Rabi-Thani 21, 1403

The creaking machine

"PATIENTS are dying because they are not receiving proper medical care."

This was the indictment hurled against Health Minister Eliezer Shostak and the government by the directors of large government hospitals and their senior medical staff in an extraordinary meeting on Wednesday.

The doctors had come to protest the overcrowding, lack of nurses, support staff and equipment in the country's government hospitals. Mr. Shostak had no answer. He could only say there was no more money available. It seemed a rather lame response to a condition where patients are bedded down in dining rooms for want of bed space in the wards, or are forced to relieve themselves in corridors, or are discharged before they are medically fit to leave the hospital, or have needed surgery put off because there are no nurses etc. etc.

It is not quite clear why Israel, which publicly takes such pride in its medical standards and services, should be faced with a health care crisis.

But then neither is it clear why a people which has always placed such a high value on education should now be appraised that 20 per cent of the pupils who reach seventh grade cannot really read or write. Or why half the Arab children of Jaffa do not attend school. Or why the ledgers of the nation's courts are so crowded and so far behind as to make a mockery of the system of justice. Or why the conditions of the nation's prisons are such that they breed recidivism rather than reform. Or why the nation's elderly are condemned either to lonely isolation or total dependence on their children since there is no adequate network of old-age homes. This list of such social failures is almost open-ended.

Obviously the blame for the glaring deficiencies in the network of national services cannot be apportioned on a partisan basis. For the inadequacies that exist, and which are becoming ever more noticeable, predate 1977 and have their origins in the latter years of Labour rule.

Yet the Likud, under Mr. Begin, even more than Labour has focussed almost all its energies and concerns on politics, both external and domestic, and settlement of the West Bank, at the expense of all other areas of social concern.

There is inevitably a price to be paid for such a narrowing of governmental priorities. That price will not be paid at the ballot box. For the Israeli voter doesn't choose his leaders according to conditions in hospitals, or the literacy level of our schools.

The price will be much greater, namely the continuous deterioration of the nation's quality of life, the mounting incentives for emigration, the disincentives for immigration, and the growing social pathologies we are imposing on the nation's future.

Nigerian tragedy

SOME THREE MILLION West Africans, mostly Ghanaians, are in the process of being brutally expelled from Nigeria. Attracted to Nigeria during its oil boom, these foreigners are now being ejected, forced to leave Nigeria in a mad scramble under a two-week deadline that has already officially ended. The toll in dead is mounting, for there is no way in which so many people can be stampeded out of Nigeria without great suffering and a heavy cost in lives.

But inevitably the attention that will be focussed in the West on this tale of inhumanity and suffering will be minimal. A rousing demonstration in Birzeit or the provocative action of a U.S. marine officer in Beirut directed at an Israeli army unit would more easily capture the imagination and the headlines of western opinion than the plight of three million Africans victimized by other Africans.

This relative indifference derives not simply from a sense of impotence, but from genuine indifference. For what Africans do to Africans or Arabs to Arabs or Asians to Asians somehow doesn't affect the moral sensitivity of the West, especially those who are the most zealous in their espousal of the cause of the Third World.

At play here is a kind of inverted imperialism — namely moral standards can be applied only when the West victimizes the Third World, but not when the inhumanity is intramural.

As long as this state of affairs exists and as long as African and other Third World states accept it for themselves there will be many more such tragedies like the one being played out in Nigeria.

POSTSCRIPTS

PS "CREATIVE WRITING" will be discussed at Tel Aviv University at a three-day symposium in mid-February by writers, critics and university lecturers. Dr. Karen Alkalay-Gut, lecturer at TAU, told Tel Aviv's Rotary Club recently.

"There is more creative writing per capita in Israel than anywhere on the globe," Alkalay-Gut said, "but it is hardly known abroad." Having visited her native U.S. recently, Alkalay-Gut discovered that Israel was regarded largely as being very good in military matters and having trouble with its economy — "but they have no culture to speak of." This, she said, is "positively not true," and the symposium she plans is aimed to disprove it. L.L.

PS MOTHER TERESA, the 72-year-old Roman Catholic nun who was given the Nobel Peace Prize for her work in the slums of Calcutta, could be the next famous figure from India to be brought to the screen following the epic on Mahatma Gandhi.

Best-selling French author Dominique Lapierre is planning to tell the life story of the nun, born of Albanian parents, who came to India more than 50 years ago and is now regarded by many as a living saint.

Lapierre, 51, says he has succeeded where several others have failed in persuading Mother Teresa to allow the film to be made and is now looking for an American film company to back it.

He already has links with Paramount, which produced the film version of his *Is Paris Burning?* and with Titus Productions, which is now making a television version of the book he wrote with Larry Collins, *O Jerusalem*.

"We hope to get someone of international stature like Jane Fonda or Meryl Streep to play the part of Mother Teresa," he said.

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Voices of reason

By ARI RATH

JUST AS a dangerous malady can often only be cured with a rare, hitherto untried medicine, intricate political situations require unique, non-conventional treatment. As Israel is in a state of serious national malaise, one has to look for imaginative solutions which might help extricate it from the morass.

It is in this context that one has to consider the prospects of President Yitzhak Navon's future involvement in active politics, once he has relinquished his high office, possibly as prime minister at the nation's helm.

Only four days have passed since Navon announced officially that he will not seek a second term as president, and political pundits on both the left and the right are already hard at work destroying the halo he acquired in his lofty position. It does not require a great deal of imagination to predict how much more whittling away of popularity and high esteem we are likely to witness during the remaining three months of his presidency, still more in the course of his self-imposed cooling-off period which is expected to last until the end of the summer.

These immediate reactions may perhaps be a blessing in disguise, for they must have driven the message home to Navon that in the cruel world of politics nothing is presented on a silver platter. To demonstrate the strength of one's convictions, one has to plunge into the maelstrom head first. That applies no less to a former president, Israeli style, who wishes to contend for national political leadership.

SO MUCH of what has been said about Navon these past few days, has betrayed either fear of the impact he may have on Israel's political scene or despondent fatalism that nothing can change the steadily increasing trend of nationalist extremism.

The claim has been made that Navon would in fact not be returning to active politics in a leading position, since he has never held a post higher than that of political secretary to Israel's first prime minister, David Ben-Gurion and chairman of the Knesset Foreign

Affairs and Defence committee. Moreover, his first two attempts to be elected Knesset speaker and president — in 1973 — were blocked by the majority of his own Labour Party. What has not even been recalled is that in 1974 his former Rafi faction colleagues failed to endorse his candidacy for a ministerial post in former premier Yitzhak Rabin's cabinet, preferring Gad Ya'acobi over him.

There are those who say that, with his courteous, humane and often soft-spoken manner, Navon is not premiership timber. People who worked with him in the Prime Minister's Office under Ben-Gurion, remember a certain lack of decisiveness and seem to detect it in him to this day. A staunch Likud supporter, on the other hand, recalling Navon's moderate, often forthright, dovish views went as far as saying in a radio interview that Navon would be Washington's candidate and choice for premier.

WHAT ALL THESE arguments fail to take into account is Navon's great popularity with wide sections of the population and the fact that, in addition to his experience of working for over a decade with a prime minister like Ben-Gurion, his personal stature has risen considerably during the five years of his presidency.

Moreover, Navon would be very well suited to head a leadership team that could give the nation much-needed new guidance.

But one of the glaring inconsistencies in the current public debate over Navon's political future — a debate in which, for the time being, he is forced to keep silent — is that it is being conducted in the most conventional political terms, taking into account merely the existing party frameworks. Thus, one keeps on hearing questions and suggestions about what would happen if Navon eventually became chairman of the Labour Party instead of his old friend Shimon Peres. Who then would be the candidate for the post of deputy premier and perhaps foreign minister? There is already talk about urging Yitzhak Rabin to withdraw once and for all from his fight for the number one post,

The Friday Dry Bones



agreeing to be satisfied with becoming Labour's candidate for the defence portfolio.

ALL THESE party-backroom calculations fail to take into account the magnitude of the problems and dangers inherent in Israel's current great national debate, the outcome of which will determine the face and the fate of its people for generations. It is the debate over the crucial question of whether Israel is to adhere to the tenets of nationalist extremism and hold on forever to the areas of historical Eretz Yisrael, as defined by the British Mandate's partition of Palestine in the early 1920s, which created Transjordan; or whether reason, political realism and moderation are to prevail for the sake of eventual peace and good neighbourly co-existence with the Palestinian Arabs who live on part of the biblical land.

That debate has become even more acute now that the eight-month war in Lebanon has made a solution of the Palestinian problem that much more urgent — and perhaps even feasible — while stepped-up settlement activities in

the West Bank threaten to close even the remaining political options.

BUT AS this major national debate transcends existing party lines, threatening to exacerbate ethnic and social rifts with rabble-rousing nationalist rhetoric, new alliances will have to be formed which will give true expression to the political credos that are at issue.

Thus, with an eye to the next elections — which may, after all, take place towards the end of this year — the Labour Alignment ought to join forces with other more moderate and more reasonable political groupings to create a new alliance of the voices of reason. That would mean forming, prior to the elections, what would in effect be a coalition with a centre party, partly of true Liberal stock, and possibly even with a more moderate religious group.

The first 15 or 20 names on the Knesset list of such an alliance ought to include some of the best people Israel has to offer in terms of national leadership. Thus, men like Ezer Weizman, Yitzhak Berman, Avraham (Buma) Shavit and,

Amnon Goldenberg could lead this Alliance, together with Shimon Peres, Yitzhak Rabin, Yisrael Keisar, Aharon Yariv, Shlomo Gazit and even Avraham Burg, the son of the interior minister, with Yitzhak Navon heading the team.

Such a move will require a great deal of understanding and personal concessions on the part of the front bench party functionaries who will have to sacrifice ambitions for the sake of the broader national interest. But their place in the regular party structures would certainly be safeguarded.

Navon will not play the role of either a Charles de Gaulle or a Yigael Yadin. But his appeal to reason, advocating concessions for the sake of peace and security as the head of a new national leadership team, could go a long way towards convincing crucial sections of the electorate that the path of power and arrogance can lead to the brink of a national abyss, if not beyond.

With vision and political selflessness, an imaginative move towards a new alliance could still lead this nation back to the true, humane values of a not yet too distant past.

READERS' LETTERS

PERSIMMONS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — I am quite upset to read about the losses suffered by those who grow and sell the delicious persimmon in Israel. This fruit is both beautiful to look at and a pleasure to eat. I understand it is rich in iron and vitamins.

Having grown up and lived a great part of my life in the Far East where persimmons are loved and eaten in all forms — including dried figs — I was quite amazed to hear about the problems caused as a result of eating this fruit. Never have I heard, throughout the long years I lived in "persimmon friendly" countries, of people dying or suffering physical damage as a result of having eaten persimmons.

The only conclusion I can come to is that either they are eaten uncontrollably by some Israelis, or that they are eaten together with their skin. In fact, I was surprised to see Israelis eat this fruit without peeling it. Irma Rombauer, in her world-famous book "Joy of cooking," writes: "The skins (of persimmons) resist digestion and can form obstructive waddy balls, as hard as the hair balls of animals." So, I hope Israelis will continue eating persimmons, without excess and in the right way. Why destroy those who worked so hard to grow it and distribute it in this country? Why miss out on a simple pleasure?

RENA KRASNO

Givatayim.

PROJECT RENEWAL

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — Dr. Eliezer Jaffe (January 26) is mistaken in his facts regarding the operations of the Jewish Agency.

First of all, the so-called agreement between Messrs. Arye Dulin, Akiva Lewinsky, David Levy and Moshe Katzav is merely a recapitulation of a number of administrative procedures agreed upon in a number of informal and formal meetings during the past several months. It is also a reflection of our excellent working relationship with the government in a common enterprise that we both share.

Secondly, Dr. Jaffe's inference that the "Americans" have been "relegated to second-class status" is completely contrary to the working realities of Project Renewal. In the first place, the Diaspora partner in Project Renewal includes not only the Americans but the communities of the 60 or more countries included in the Keren Hayesod-United Israel Appeal. As for "second-class

status," the detailed short-term and long-term budgets for the neighbourhoods are worked out together by the neighbourhood and the partner community abroad, and require the complete and formal consent of both sides. Through a number of mechanisms, the communities abroad monitor every step in the expenditure of their funds, and the Jewish Agency office of Project Renewal keeps the communities abroad regularly informed as to the progress of the programmes and the expenditures mutually agreed upon.

Finally, with regard to the evaluation process, this is jointly conducted by the Agency and the government, not by either side alone, which would seem to be a rational approach to the evaluation of a joint enterprise.

ZVI EYAL
Spokesman and Director
of Public Relations and Press,
Jewish Agency for Israel
Jerusalem.

JUDEA AND SAMARIA

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — In recent months, your paper and others have made repeated mention of the so-called "West Bank" as being a part of "Jordan occupied" by Israel since Israel rose to defend itself in 1967.

The term "West Bank" is both historically and geographically invalid. "Judea" and "Samaria" are the correct geographical names for this area. These terms were used throughout history into the 20th century. In the U.N. Partition Resolution of 1947, the area was rightly designated as "Judea" and "Samaria." Indeed, the British Mandate, under the auspices of the League of Nations, included Judea and Samaria in the Jewish National Home and encouraged Jewish settlement of the land.

When Jordan conquered Judea and Samaria and annexed the area in its aggressive war against Israel in

1948, it was Jordan that coined the term "West Bank" to differentiate it from the East Bank of the Jordan. Continued use of the term "West Bank" lends legitimacy to that Jordanian occupation. Therefore, in keeping with your tradition of accuracy, we would hope that you will henceforth use the terms "Judea" and "Samaria" to accurately describe this area.

ALVIN F. FRIEDMAN
Morton Grove, Illinois.

PENFRIENDS
LAURIE POLLACK (24), of 13442 Danvers Way, Westminster, CA 92683, U.S.A., is a college graduate in international relations who spent four months in a kibbutz as a volunteer and six months in an ulpan. She would like to correspond in Hebrew with women between the ages of 18 and 30 in order to practise it.

MEETING WITH ARAFAT

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — I can only admire the efforts of those who are trying to reach the PLO through negotiations and not trying to wipe them out by the use of force. It is a sad day for democracy, if these efforts are branded as disloyal.

We must attack the fear and hatred that permeate the official policy of both Israel and the PLO since it is we, the people on both sides, who are called upon to sacrifice our sons in the endless cycle of wars.

MARGALIT AHUVI

Bat Yam.

Sir, — The storm aroused by the Shell leaders' meeting with Arafat, is justifiable beyond doubt: how did these people have the temerity to meet with the avowed enemy of the State of Israel without authorization from the constituted authorities? However, in my opinion, calling them senseless would be more appropriate than calling them the enemies of the state, as Foreign Minister Shamir has done.

JACK GREENFEST

CALL FOR UNITY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — Peter E. Goldman's article of January 25, "Suicidal submissions," is an eye-opener and provides much food for thought. The opposition should take heed and stop its criticisms and private vendettas, and rally around the government against our common adversary. What we need is a strong sense of patriotism and all-out backing of the government to overcome outside pressures against our interests.

Thank God, we have a strong prime minister in whom most of our people have implicit faith.

D. S. REUBEN

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UNWISE U.S. POLICY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — I am thoroughly appalled at the weakness and unwisdom of U.S. policy towards Israel and Lebanon. I thought that one of the great cornerstones of the U.S. Administration over the past years has been the desire to bring peace and reconciliation to regions of tension in this world.

Now we read of pressures on Israel by the U.S. for an early withdrawal from Lebanon without full backing for a peace agreement. After all Israel has suffered during the eight years that Lebanon allowed herself to be turned into a Soviet-backed terrorist base, is it too much for Israel to ask that, before she withdraws from Lebanese territory, a secure peace should be established? Should this minimum demand of hers be called intransigence?

All through history, nations who allowed aggression and attacks from their territory, when overrun as a result by a defender, only saw their sovereignty restored to them when they were willing to sign a peace agreement with the country against which the aggression had been perpetrated. In most cases, these nations had to pay territorial and financial war indemnities.

Israel demands no such indemnities from Lebanon.

nities from Lebanon in spite of all the casualties and damage she has suffered during the years that Lebanon allowed terrorists to attack Israel from her soil. Notwithstanding this, she now offers Lebanon a real possibility of peace; is this too much for the U.S. government to back?

Why is the intransigence of the Arab nations, who refuse to live in peace with Israel, always "understood" — explained and even rewarded by U.S. officials — whereas Israel is being scolded and called obdurate for wanting a real peace?

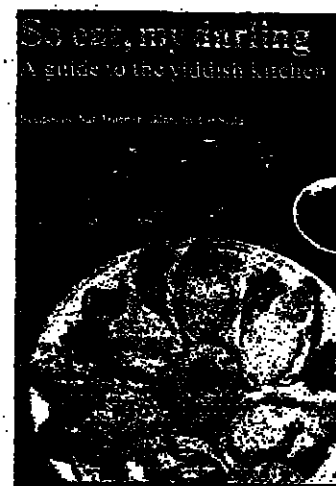
JAN WILLEM VAN DER HOEVEN
Jerusalem.

EL AL FARES

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — I have been travelling by El Al to the U.S. and back for many years and always paid the fares requested. Now that El Al is resuming its flights, I was astonished to discover that the fare of \$499 is good only from New York to Tel Aviv and back, but not from Tel Aviv to New York and back. Why punish us Israelis?

DR. MOSHE WEISS
Netanya.

For essen and noshen



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